

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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800,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Storage Elevator of Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n at Bexley, O.
(For description see page 15)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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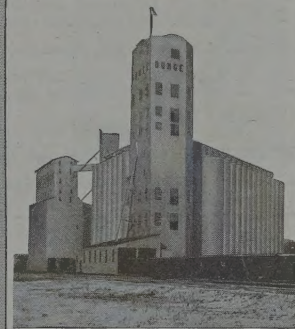
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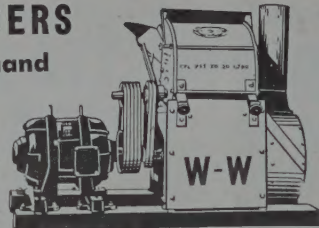
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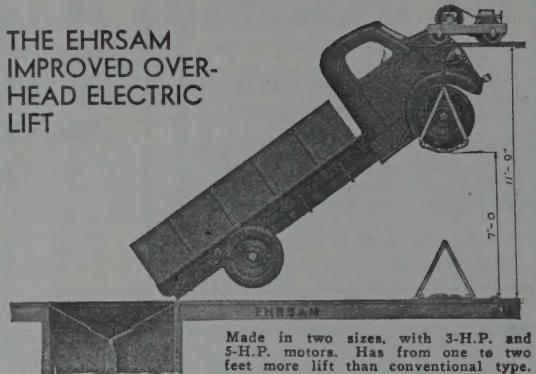
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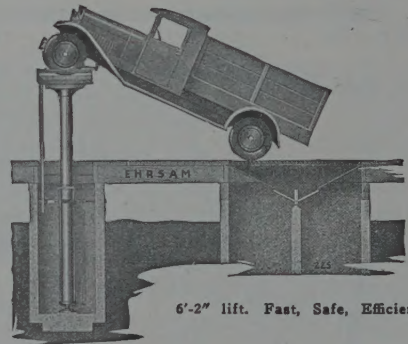
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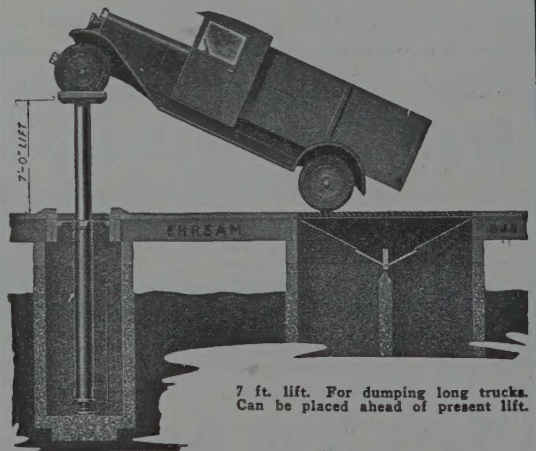
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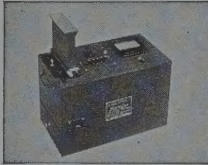
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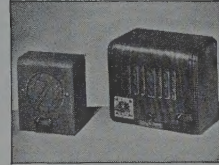
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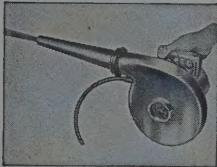
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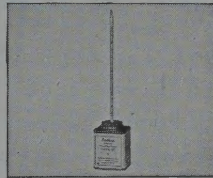
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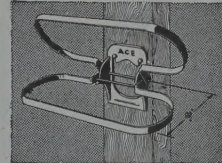
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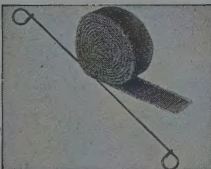
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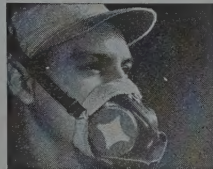
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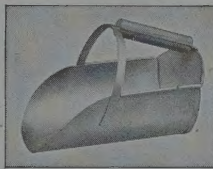
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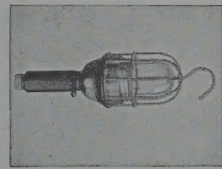
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CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale &
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Builders of Elevators and Mills

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OMAHA, NEBR.

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CONSTRUCTION OF

Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

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Grain Elevators, Feed Plants,
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POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS
Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

**I'LL SAY IT'S
HANDY PROTECTION
AGAINST
GRAIN DUST!**

DUPOR No. 1 is worn over nose
only. Doesn't interfere with eating
or talking. For best protection
keep mouth closed and breathe
through nose as nature intended.
Easy to wear as pair of glasses.
Weights only 1 ounce.

Sample sent postpaid for \$1.00

H. S. COVER

74 Chippewa St. South Bend, Ind.



Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from
10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the
value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39 per bushel.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules
in red, bushels and values in black ink. All figures are
arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to
expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so
compact and so convenient no Handler of Wheat or Beans or
other 60 pound units can afford to attempt to do business with-
out them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid
many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½
inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$3.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping
weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

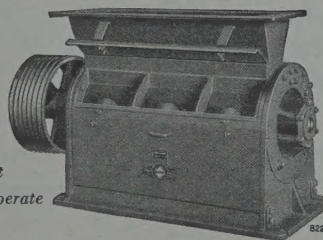
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



'golden cut'



*Simplest
To Operate*

*Cheapest
To Use*

puts 'quality' in corn

'Keencut cutting with stay-sharp-longer knives
—cutting action that saves corn, power, labor's
attention, reduces 'by-product and lowers knife-
and-screen renewal expense. Fewer bushels of
corn are required to produce a ton of 'golden cut'
... Masterbuilt, in five sizes, a capacity to suit
every requirement.

Ask for Catalog J-167

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Elevator, Feed, Grain, Coal, Gasoline and Oil. Located Central Indiana, town 3500. Good farming community and good outlet for coal. Price depending on inventory at time of sale, around \$20,000. O. F. Freeland, P. O. Box 299, Redkey, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 60,000 bu. capacity elevator on I. C. Railroad south central Ill. in excellent going condition. Also one 20,000 bu. capacity elevator reconditioned in 1937. Can be sold separately or together. Address Turner Seed & Supply, Box 424, Mattoon, Ill.

ELEVATOR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

A G.I.'S OPPORTUNITY

Modern completely equipped Elevator and Feed Mill located in one of Michigan's best farming areas, doing a Grain, Bean, Coal and Feed Business with sidelines. Profits have averaged \$7,500 annually for past 11 years and the volume of business is limited only by ambitions of the owner. Present owner wishes to retire. Will sell land, buildings and equipment to a young man of good reputation, preferably a returned veteran with elevator experience, for \$15,000; \$6,800, plus cost of inventory, will handle. If you have the qualifications for this opportunity, address 93Z1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—To buy, lease or finance Kansas country elevators. Dave Lorenz Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

WANTED—Grain Elevator in Central Illinois by ex-serviceman. Address 94A12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

BATES

Grain Company
COARSE GRAIN
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Young man with mill experience capable of taking over management of mill and feed business. Good salary and also share in profits. Address Box 171, Bourbon, Ind.

HELP WANTED—Feed salesmen. To sell line of fine, high grade cattle sprays as a side line. Commission basis. H. & M. Laboratories, Bishop & Cardinal Sts., Toledo 6, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—Experienced grain man for wholesale grain brokerage. Must have sales ability and be familiar with rates. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. Address 94A16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

WANTED—Manager Grain Department. Texas firm now handling large volume feed ingredients opening grain department wants manager. Salary and share of profits. Big opportunity for right man. Give age and experience first letter. Address 93X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

GOOD side line for salesmen with established trade, calling on feed stores, elevators, hardware stores, etc. Take orders for LENZ RED SQUILL, RAT PASTE, NO INVESTMENT. Successfully used for 8 years. A big repeater everywhere. Good commission. Full particulars on request. LENZ LABORATORY, SYCAMORE, ILL.

SITUATION WANTED

NOW is the time to let contract on having the siding and roofing on your grain elevator re-nailed, and applying a coat of first grade aluminum paint. On prices, contact A. L. Smith, Kamrar, Iowa. Phone 26.

ATTENTION SOYBEAN PROCESSORS

To be available soon, young executive, university graduate with several yrs. experience in soybean & linseed processing plants. Seeks management of small or medium-sized plant or assistant to head of large mill. Has thorough knowledge of plant operation, office administration, including traffic, grain, feed & oil marketing. Address 93A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Slightly used Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Tester. 1 New Boss Car Loader. Adams Elevator, Paris, Illinois.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers and One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machy., Jefferson City, Mo.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Clipper Seed Cleaner No. 147 complete with 27 different screens, 13 ft. elevator with sacking spouts and a 3 phase 3 HP. motor. Machine is in excellent condition, will sell cheap. Vogel & Son Popcorn Co., Hamburg, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; one 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scale; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Two Double Stands of Allis Rolls 9x24 shell bearing & B drive; 1 double stand of Allis rolls 9x30 shell bearing & A drive; 1 stand of Barnard & Leas 9x30 ring roller & A drive; 1 heavy Barnard & Leas flour packer; 1 Daisy flour packer; 2 vibrating sacking machines with motor on them; 1 N&M sifter with new drive; 1 Williams hammer mill with direct connecting 40 HP. motor, 1800 RPM; 1 14" elevator 12" cup with metal cast iron boot lining; 1 corn sheller with Western grain cleaner. F. W. Mann, 13 Walnut, E. St. Louis, Ill.

I have been a reader of the Grain & Feed Journals for the last six or seven years and think it is the best grain magazine published in the United States.—Richard Talbot, Mgr., Grangers Elevator Co., Manito, Ill.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly to people who want to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Rolls, Sifters, Reels, Belting, Bolting cloth, Hammer Mills, Mixers and all kinds of Machinery for Mills and Feed Plants. Write me, I may have what you want. Will buy Good Machinery.

T. A. McWilliams

1460 South Second St. Louisville 8, Ky.

We are so busy in our small corner of Michigan that we get a kick out of the Michigan News. In fact, that is our way of keeping track of our friends in the business. We like your "Asked and Answered" department also.—M. K. Wilson, Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Gruendler hammermill, direct connected 40 HP motor complete. Still in operation. May be inspected. Also Blue Streak hammermill 50 HP unit, complete. Reasonable prices. Located central Indiana. Write P. O. Box 179, Lafayette, Indiana.

FOR SALE—1 No. 2 Gruendler Hammer Mill, belt drive.

1—20 to 30 HP Williams Hammer Mill, belt drive.

1—200 bu. Western Corn Sheller.

1—400 bu. Western Corn Sheller.

1—Two Pair High 9x18 Roller Mill.

5—Savage Feeders.

8—32x8 Nurdyke & Marmon Differential Reels.

General Mill Equipment Company

P. O. Box 204

Kansas City 10, Missouri

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—Two, three phase Brown Brockmeyer gear reduction Motors, 7½ HP, 220 RPM, 220 and 440 volts. New gears have been installed. The Farmers Elevator Co., Elmore, Ohio.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division

2401 Eleventh Street

Phone Main 1103

Rockford, Illinois

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Upland Prairie Hay for prompt shipment. George Brothers, Earlton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Hay for sale. All grades, medium bales. R. Bonnier, 5404 Monkland Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec, Canada.

SEEDS FOR SALE**LADINO CLOVER SEED**

We are large handlers and processors of inspected and tested Ladino Clover Seed. Write or wire us for prices. We can make immediate delivery on large or small quantities. Calif. Seed & Fertilizer Co., Yuba City, Calif.

CORN AND MEAL WANTED

WANTED—Dependable source of Soybean meal, Cotton Seed meal, Alfalfa meal, Shelled Corn and Ear Corn delivered in carload lots, monthly loading for two year period, prevailing price at time of loading to govern payment. Write or wire J. B. Betts, 1941 Dartmoor Court, Fort Worth, Texas.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00. Seed size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.10 per hundred, or 500, \$9.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED TO BUY**EAR CORN**

ALSO

SHELLED CORN

WIRE OR WRITE

CHAS. P. NOELL

COVINGTON, TENN.

Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

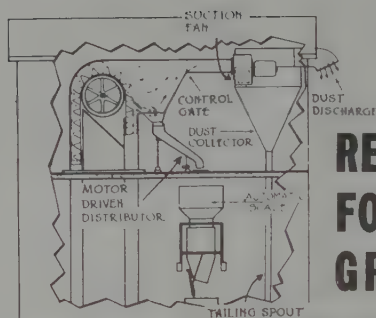
Direct Reduction Grain Tables

COMPONENT BY GRAIN REDUCTION JOURNALS, CHICAGO

32 lbs. per bushel OATS

Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels
600	18.75	610	18.91	620	19.06	630	19.22	640	19.38	650	19.54	660	19.69	670	19.85
680	20.00	690	20.16	700	20.31	710	20.47	720	20.63	730	20.78	740	20.94	750	21.10
760	21.25	770	21.41	780	21.56	790	21.72	800	21.88	810	22.03	820	22.19	830	22.35
840	22.50	850	22.66	860	22.81	870	22.97	880	23.13	890	23.28	900	23.44	910	23.60
920	23.75	930	23.91	940	24.06	950	24.22	960	24.38	970	24.54	980	24.69	990	24.85
1000	25.00	1010	25.16	1020	25.31	1030	25.47	1040	25.63	1050	25.78	1060	25.94	1070	26.10
1080	26.25	1090	26.41	1100	26.56	1110	26.72	1120	26.88	1130	27.03	1140	27.19	1150	27.35
1160	27.50	1170	27.66	1180	27.81	1190	27.97	1200	28.13	1210	28.28	1220	28.44	1230	28.60
1240	28.75	1250	28.91	1260	29.06	1270	29.22	1280	29.38	1290	29.54	1300	29.69	1310	29.85
1320	30.00	1330	30.16	1340	30.31	1350	30.47	1360	30.63	1370	30.78	1380	30.94	1390	31.10
1400	31.25	1410	31.41	1420	31.56	1430	31.72	1440	31.88	1450	32.03	1460	32.19	1470	32.35
1480	32.50	1490	32.66	1500	32.81	1510	32.97	1520	33.13	1530	33.28	1540	33.44	1550	33.60
1560	33.75	1570	33.91	1580	34.06	1590	34.22	1600	34.38	1610	34.54	1620	34.69	1630	34.85
1640	35.00	1650	35.16	1660	35.31	1670	35.47	1680	35.63	1690	35.78	1700	35.94	1710	36.10
1720	36.25	1730	36.41	1740	36.56	1750	36.72	1760	36.88	1770	37.03	1780	37.19	1790	37.35
1800	37.50	1810	37.66	1820	37.81	1830	37.97	1840	38.13	1850	38.28	1860	38.44	1870	38.60
1880	38.75	1890	38.91	1900	39.06	1910	39.22	1920	39.38	1930	39.54	1940	39.69	1950	39.85
1960	40.00	1970	40.16	1980	40.31	1990	40.47	2000	40.63	2010	40.78	2020	40.94	2030	41.10
2040	41.25	2050	41.41	2060	41.56	2070	41.72	2080	41.88	2090	42.03	2100	42.19	2110	42.35
2120	42.50	2130	42.66	2140	42.81	2150	42.97	2160	43.13	2170	43.28	2180	43.44	2190	43.60
2200	43.75	2210	43.91	2220	44.06	2230	44.22	2240	44.38	2250	44.54	2260	44.69	2270	44.85
2280	45.00	2290	45.16	2300	45.31	2310	45.47	2320	45.63	2330	45.78	2340	45.94	2350	46.10
2360	46.25	2370	46.41	2380	46.56	2390	46.72	2400	46.88	2410	47.03	2420	47.19	2430	47.35
2440	47.50	2450	47.66	2460	47.81	2470	47.97	2480	48.13	2490	48.28	2500	48.44	2510	48.60
2520	48.75	2530	48.91	2540	49.06	2550	49.22	2560	49.38	2570	49.54	2580	49.69	2590	49.85
2600	50.00	2610	50.16	2620	50.31	2630	50.47	2640	50.63	2650	50.78	2660	50.94	2670	51.10
2680	51.25	2690	51.41	2700	51.56	2710	51.72	2720	51.88	2730	52.03	2740	52.19	2750	52.35
2760	52.50	2770	52.66	2780	52.81	2790	52.97	2800	53.13	2810	53.28	2820	53.44	2830	53.60
2840	53.75	2850	53.91	2860	54.06	2870	54.22	2880	54.38	2890	54.54	2900	54.69	2910	54.85
2920	55.00	2930	55.16	2940	55.31	2950	55.47	2960	55.63	2970	55.78	2980	55.94	2990	56.10
3000	56.25	3010	56.41	3020	56.56	3030	56.72	3040	56.88	3050	57.03	3060	57.19	3070	57.35
3080	57.50	3090	57.66	3100	57.81	3110	57.97	3120	58.13	3130	58.28	3140	58.44	3150	58.60
3160	58.75	3170	58.91	3180	59.06	3190	59.22	3200	59.38	3210	59.54	3220	59.69	3230	59.85
3240	60.00	3250	60.16	3260	60.31	3270	60.47	3280	60.63	3290	60.78	3300	60.94	3310	61.10
3320	61.25	3330	61.41	3340	61.56	3350	61.72	3360	61.88	3370	62.03	3380	62.19	3390	62.35
3400	62.50	3410	62.66	3420	62.81	3430	62.97	3440	63.13	3450	63.28	3460	63.44	3470	63.60
3480	63.75	3490	63.91	3500	64.06	3510	64.22	3520	64.38	3530	64.54	3540	64.69	3550	64.85
3560	65.00	3570	65.16	3580	65.31	3590	65.47	3600	65.63	3610	65.78	3620	65.94	3630	66.10
3640	66.25	3650	66.41	3660	66.56	3670	66.72	3680	66.88	3690	67.03	3700	67.19	3710	67.35
3720	67.50	3730	67.66	3740	67.81	3750	67.97	3760	68.13	3770	68.28	3780	68.44	3790	68.60
3800	68.75	3810	68.91	3820	69.06	3830	69.22	3840	69.38	3850	69.54	3860	69.69	3870	69.85
3880	70.00	3890	70.16	3900	70.31	3910	70.47	3920	70.63	3930	70.78	3940	70.94	3950	71.10
3960	71.25	3970	71.41	3980	71.56	3990	71.72	4000	71.88	4010	72.03	4020	72.19	4030	72.35
4040	72.50	4050	72.66	4060	72.81	4070	72.97	4080	73.13	4090	73.28	4100	73.44	4110	73.60
4120	73.75	4130	73.91	4140	74.06	4150	74.22	4160	74.38	4170	74.54	4180	74.69	4190	74.85
4200	75.00	4210	75.16	4220	75.31	4230	75.47	4240	75.63	4250	75.78	4260	75.94	4270	76.10
4280	76.25	4290	76.41	4300	76.56	4310	76.72	4320	76.88	4330	77.03	4340	77.19	4350	77.35
4360	77.50	4370	77.66	4380	77.81	4390	77.97	4400	78.13	4410	78.28	4420	78.44	4430	78.60
4440	78.75	4450	78.91	4460	79.06	4470	79.22	4480	79.38	4490	79.54	4500	79.69	4510	79.85
4520	80.00	4530	80.16	4540	80.31	4550	80.47	4560	80.63	4570	80.78	4580	80.94	4590	81.10
4600	81.25	4610	81.41	4620	81.56	4630	81.72	4640	81.88	4650	82.03	4660	82.19	4670	82.35
4680	82.50	4690	82.66	4700	82.81	4710	82.97	4720	83.13	4730	83.28	4740	83.44	4750	83.60
4760	83.75	4770	83.91	4780	84.06	4790	84.22	4800	84.38	4810	84.54	4820	84.69	4830	84.85
4840	85.00	4850	85.16	4860	85.31	4870	85.47	4880	85.63	4890	85.78	4900	85.94	4910	86.10
4920	86.25	4930	86.41	4940	86.56	4950	86.72	4960	86.88	4970	87.03	4980	87.19	4990	87.35
5000	87.50	5010	87.66	5020	87.81	5030	87.97	5040	88.13	5050	88.28	5060	88.44	5070	88.60
5080	88.75	5090	88.91	5100	89.06	5110	89.22	5120	89.38	5130	89.54	5140	89.69	5150	89.85
5160	90.00	5170	90.16	5180	90.31	5190	90.47	5200	90.63	5210	90.78	5220	90.94	5230	91.10
5240	91.25	5250	91.41	5260	91.56	5270	91.72	5280	91.88	5290	92.03	5300	92.19	5310	92.35
5320	92.50	5330	92.66	5340	92.81	5350	92.97	5360	93.13	5370	93.28	5380	93.44	5390	93.60
5400	93.75	5410	93.91	5420	94.06	5430	94.22	5440	94.38	5450	94.54	5460	94.69	5470	94.85
5480	95.00	5490	95.16	5500	95.31	5510	95.47	5520	95.63	5530	95.78	5540	95.94	5550	96.10
5560	96.25	5570	96.41	5580	96.56	5590	96.72	5600	96.88	5610	97.03	5620	97.19	5630	97.35
5640	97.50	5650	97.66	5660	97.81	5670	97.97	5680	98.13	5690	98.28	5700	98.44	5710	98.60
5720	98.75	5730	98.91	5740	99.06	5750	99.22	5760	99.38	5770	99.54	5780	99.69	5790	99.85
5800	100.00	5810	100.16	5820	100.31	5830	100.47	5840	100.63	5850	100.78	5860	100.94	5870	101.10
5880	101.25	5890	101.41	5900	101.56	5910	101.72	5920	101.88	5930	102.03	5940	102.19	5950	102.35
5960	102.50	5970	102.66	5980	102.81	5990	102.97	6000	103.13	6010	103.28	6020	103.44	6030	103.60
6040	103.75	6050	103.91	6060	104.06	6070	104.22	6080	104.38	6090	104.54	6100	104.69	6110	104.85
6120	105.00	6130	105.16	6140	105.31	6150	105.47	6160	105.63	6170	105.78	6180	105.94	6190	106.10
6200	106.25	6210	106.41	6220	106.56	6230	106.72	6240	106.88	6250	107.03	6260	107.19	6270	107.35
6280	107.50	6290	107.66	6300	107.81	6310	107.97	6320	108.13	6330	108.28	6340	108.44	6350	108.60
6360	108.75	6370	108.91	6380	109.06	6390	109.22	6400	109.38	6410	109.54	6420	109.69	6430	109.85
6440	110.00	6450	110.16	6460	110.31	6470	110.47	6480	110.63	6490	110.78	6500	110.94	6510	111.10
6520	111.25	6530	111.41	6540	111.56	6550	111.72	6560	111.88	6570	112.03	6580	112.19	6590	112.35
6600	112.50	6610	112.66	6620	112.81	6630	112.97	6640	113.13	6650	113.28	6660	113.44	6670	113.60
6680	113.75	6690	113.91	6700	114.06	6710	114.22	6720	114.38	6730	114.54	6740	114.69	6750	

Cut-away sectional view of elevator head with the Delivuk leg installation.



Here's NEW

REVOLUTIONARY IMPROVEMENT FOR SAFER, MORE EFFICIENT GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATION

with the Patented Delivuk **Dust-Removing, Grain-Cleaning** *Elevator Leg*

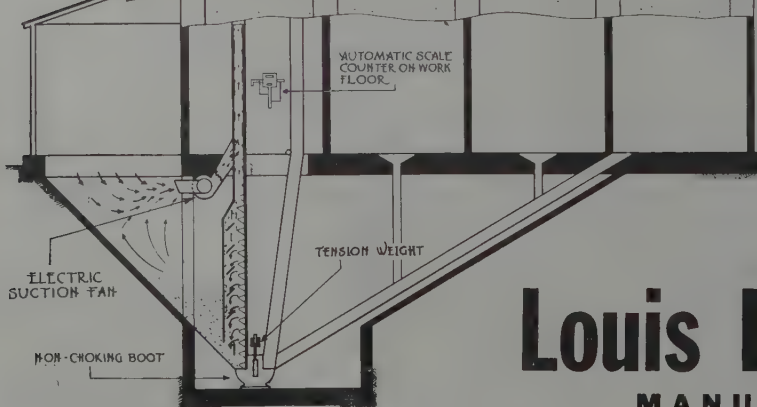
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It Will Return Tailings to Farmer
Ground Floor Remote Control of Dis-
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**Can Be Installed in Any Ele-
vator—New or Old**

AT LEFT: A cut-away sectional view of the elevator boot as installed in the Delivuk Leg.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

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THE GRAIN WORLD
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PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 9, 1946

THE PREVAILING prices for farm products should make the collection of old and new accounts receivable easier than ever. Nursing your D.B. record can be terminated if you get busy.

THE FARMERS first question formerly at the office of his favorite elevator was "what are you paying for wheat?" Today he asks, "what will you give me for 100 bushels of wheat? I need a lot of corn."

DISTRIBUTORS of rubber checks, a man and a woman, traveling in an automobile, have been swindling grain and feed dealers of Ohio recently by calling about closing time and asking for the cashing of a bogus check so as to facilitate the purchase of a bag of feed. The check in most cases was for a trifle less than fifty dollars and signed by a name similar to that of a wellknown Columbus merchant. However, both are in the Franklin county jail awaiting indictment by the grand jury.

BEWARE of intruders into the grain business who are guaranteeing to have empty cars furnished for grain loading. This can only be a false representation, as the railroads are prevented by the Interstate Commerce Act from discriminating in the distribution of cars.

PICKING CORN by hand has always been an expensive and time-taking operation, so much of the corn has been left in the field until the weather was more propitious for husking. A new farm machine designed to pick and shell the crop may expedite the gathering of the crop, but, unless country buyers discriminate sharply against immature and damp corn, the storing of the shelled product will surely be accompanied by more hazards of heating than heretofore.

THE GREAT number of fires discovered in elevator cupolas give convincing evidence of the lack of proper care of mechanical equipment in the top of the elevator. Some elevator operators have long made it a regular practice to inspect every bearing each night before leaving the plant. No doubt this practice has saved many plants from destruction and will also be considered the most practical safeguarding of elevator property.

SENATOR BYRD has introduced a joint resolution in the U. S. Senate to require incorporation and registration of all labor unions. All concerns doing business as a company must incorporate and be responsible for all its business transactions. No good reason has been advanced for permitting an organization doing business as a union to be exempt from responsibility for its own acts while other business organizations are held fully responsible. Grain and feed dealers associations incorporate so as to obtain standing in court. Without incorporating they can neither be sued or sue.

FORTY YEARS ago more grain elevators were sacrificed to locomotive sparks and lightning than any other known cause yet few were willing to install lightning rods because the unreliable nomadic lightning rod salesman had put in so many botched jobs which failed completely to give any protection to the owners that the property owners lost all faith in lightning protection. The old wood shingle roof which curled up under the heat of the July sun and caught every locomotive spark that came near was long since replaced by fire-proof roofs and another well-known fire hazard corrected. The careful study of grain elevator fire losses has brought to prominence many new fire hazards which the fire insurance companies are discovering and helping to correct thus reducing the annual fire loss of elevators and also reducing the cost of fire losses on property carefully insured.

A CLEAN bill of health was given the grain trade Jan. 23 by the O.P.A. finding that no grain dealers were entering into tie-in agreements with country elevators to lease corn storage space in consideration for corn offerings.

MILLERS are beginning to ask: Does the Government intend to continue shipping wheat abroad without reference to the amount needed at home before next harvest. If the Administration so intends it may be necessary for millers to call on Congress to curb its enthusiasm for foreign shipments. If wheat is so badly needed at home why continue to pay foreigners 12 cents per 100 pounds as an export subsidy?

IF THE CCC had its heart set on supplying 30,000,000 bushels of wheat to the UNRRA each month, then it should provide transportation facilities and not clutter up existing gulf port terminals with its charitable contributions of wheat to European nations, especially since all of them seem able and willing to buy wheat from long established exporters of grain. If the government would get out of the grain business, no doubt, men long in the grain export business would supply foreign buyers with all the wheat needed and collect real money for it, not from American taxpayers but from European consumers.

THE INTELLIGENT selection and treatment of seed wheat is reaping most satisfactory results as is proved by increasing yields of every crop. The experiment stations and the crop improvement organizations throughout the land are conducting such vigorous campaigns in their various states for better selection and preparation of seed that everyone interested in grain has come to recognize the great advantage of careful selection and treatment of seed and care in planting. This foresight has been bringing such telling results that everyone concerned is now recognizing the advantages of discarding old haphazard methods and following the advice of experts and the dictates of experience.

OUR U. S. Department of Commerce seems very solicitous regarding "credit sources for small business," and has issued a bulletin in hope of pacifying the local bankers who have long supplied credit to grain merchants at a reasonable cost and without interfering with business management or assessing taxpayers for unexpected losses. The impractical rules and regulations offered by every department of the government which attempts to dominate business are in reality the greatest handicap to the revival of business. The bureaucrats in charge of the credit departments of the government are so lacking in practical experience with business that they naturally issue regulations and limitations that discourage business.

Back to Barter

During pioneer days in the district now forming the Corn Belt, there was no public market for any surplus product the struggling farmer might desire to dispose of, so the general merchant undertook to provide a market for surplus wheat by crediting the grower with what he delivered at the price he considered fair. The general merchant also fixed the price of the merchandise the wheat grower desired to take home with him. It was purely an exchange of debit and credit entries on the merchant's books. This unsatisfactory method of marketing wheat made it easy for the newcomer whose sign announced "Cash Paid for Grain" so that the domination of the grain market by the general merchant was of short life. Sad to relate, ceiling prices have created a new emergency so the urgent need of feed and wheat has made bartering the possible way of getting what is needed. Grain merchants and feed dealers generally are heartily opposed to the prevailing system of barter and tie-in-trades for obtaining the grain wanted, but the OPA ceilings interfere with processors offering a cash premium for the grain wanted, so they trade around until they get the kind of grain needed for their particular purpose.

The Midwest Feed Manufacturers Association at its convention in Kansas City recently did not hesitate to condemn the bartering and tie-in-trading, but the practice, no doubt, will continue until the government forbids it. No doubt those who have been active in making these trades for the kind and quality of grain needed had pressing demand for the mixture produced. Whether any of the trades have been made at values in excess of ceiling prices may be disclosed by the proposed investigation by the O P Administration.

The conditions creating a scarcity of different grain products in our domestic markets have been brought about by scarcity of cars and scarcity of grain due to excessive deliveries of farm products to foreign consumers, is, no doubt, the major factor in creating the unusual scarcity. The last three crops of wheat and coarse grain have been unusually large and, no doubt, would have been ample for domestic needs if the CCC had not bought excessive quantities and blockaded ports on the gulf and the Atlantic. Notwithstanding the desperate bartering by the millers, the processors and feed manufacturers generally, no processors seem to have obtained all the raw products needed for their immediate trade, and, naturally, everyone is doubly anxious to keep his plant running.

Had the governmental bureaus exerted themselves in an effort to keep home industries supplied with all grain needed instead of exporting it to foreign lands, the processors would not have attempted to take care of their established trade

through the medium of bartering and tying-in-trades. The foreign demand combined with domestic necessity has created the domestic condition that processors were unable to meet without bartering. When the U. S. A. has accumulated a surplus of farm crops or the OPA has been abolished it will no longer be necessary to barter in order to obtain the grains needed.

The 1946 Crop

The U. S. Department of Agriculture seems disposed to encourage the planting of a greatly increased acreage in hope of insuring a larger crop of grain from the present year's harvest. No doubt European consumers will be glad to buy all the grain we will spare them, providing they can buy it on long drawn out credit. Supplying good seed to Europe's producers might help to tide over their pressing emergency.

The country grain merchant, working with the state agricultural experiment station and agitating for the selection and preparation of seed for larger yields, has worked a great improvement not only in the quality of grain produced in recent years, but also in the yield per acre. This has helped the grain growers to a more intelligent use of their soil and farm equipment and should be a welcome stimulation for more and better grain. Some crop improvement associations have helped the farmers to a larger return from their farming operations and this should help country grain buyers to a larger volume of business as well as more prosperous patrons.

The prevailing ceiling prices for all grains should be an extra stimulation to grain growers generally to exercise more care in the selection of seed well adapted to the climate and soil of the neighborhood where recommended.

The Texas experiment station has recently brought out recommendations for the use of different hybrids in the corn growing sections of that large state and the grain dealers of the state should exert themselves to insure selection of hybrid seed well-suited to each section.

The corn growers of the Dakotas are credited with reaping a disappointing harvest because some varieties of hybrids were used in sections poorly suited to their cultivation. The grain buyer may have a selfish interest in the selection of the best seed obtainable for use by his patrons, but this interest has also stimulated an honest endeavor to provide the patrons of each station with seed best suited to the soil and climate. The more intelligent discrimination in the selection of the seed planted also has resulted in a larger yield of grain of quality, and doubtless, it will always be so, but it remains for the grain merchant to exercise an active interest in helping the farmer to get the seed needed.

The demand for white corn has been

so strong during recent years that it has commanded a premium of 15 to 20 cents a bushel. This should be enough of a stimulus to corn growing farmers to plant a larger acreage with white corn seed. The production of white corn hybrids has been slow but is now obtainable in some sections and should result in a larger acreage for the 1946 crop.

The premium for all grains under OPA ceiling regulations should result in a more careful selection of seed for every planting. The crop of sorghums last year was so small, the return per bushel to growers everywhere has been unusually encouraging. The large crop of oats of superior quality should make it an easy matter for discriminating grain merchants to supply their farm patrons with desirable seed for 1946, but, unless they champion the planting of a larger acreage with carefully selected seed, the 1946 crop will not reward the farmer as did the large crop of 1944. More care in the selection of seed is resulting in better paying crops and, of course, each year brings better returns. The more active the grain merchant in obtaining and distributing seed of well-adapted quality, has always paid better returns and should reward everyone who contributes anything to the provision of the desirable seed.

Wheat Shortage Becoming More Serious

Millers in many areas are finding it almost impossible to obtain wheat. In the Texas-Oklahoma area the mills have wheat on hand for only 33 days' grind. The shortage of wheat is general over the country, with the exception perhaps of Buffalo, where mills have enough wheat on hand and contracted to run 75 days.

The 1945 wheat crop estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 1,123,000,000 bus., together with the carry-over last July of 281,000,000 bus. was ample for all our own requirements, even allowing 250,000,000 bus. for feed. Despite the car shortage, the movement of wheat from farms has been heavy, amounting to 159,398,000 bus. from Oct. 1, 1945, to Jan. 1, 1946, leaving 368,820,000 bus. on farms Jan. 1, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

It is only when we examine the record of recent wheat and flour exports that we find a clew to the reasons for the present scarcity of wheat. Our Army abroad and foreign relief agencies have been competing with domestic millers for wheat. If this continues at the estimated rate of 5,000,000 bus. per month the Millers National Ass'n figures that in three months our spot wheat supplies will be reduced to the vanishing point.

Baltimore, for example, shipped during the month of December 7,364,557 bus. of wheat, against only 1,859,481 bus. shipped in December, 1944.

Washington News

BOWLES says he is flatly opposed to the food price increases recommended by Sec'y Anderson.

CHAIRMAN Spence of the house banking committee says he will introduce legislation providing for a continuation of OPA beyond next June 30.

CHESTER BOWLES has been warned by Southern Congressmen that if he goes ahead with his plan to set a ceiling price on cotton the continued existence of his O.P.A. will be imperiled.

ALL restrictions upon the purchase by brewers of hops and hop products have been removed thru an amendment to War Food Order 66, which controls brewers' purchases and usage of malted grain, hops and rice, becoming effective Jan. 12.

A SOYBEAN support price of \$1.80 per bushel for the 1946 crop was suggested by Administrator N. E. Dodd at a recent meeting at St. Paul, Minn. He said the high prices of oil and meal will enable processors to continue to pay the 1945 support price of \$2.04 and \$2.10 per bushel.

THE GWYNNE Bill, H. R. 2788, will come up for action. It would place a statute of limitations on any action for recovery of wages, penalties or other damages, actual or exemplary pursuant to any law of the U.S.A. and limit to one year the time in which a wage suit may be started and be valid.

THE O.P.A. is preparing an amendment to the corn ceiling regulation to outlaw a reported practice whereby dealers contract for country elevator storage on a nine months' basis at 1 cent a bushel and make the rental contract contingent on delivery of a certain specified amount of corn. This practice OPA construes as amounting to illegal tie-in sales.

SENATE Bill (S 1349) is being watched to the end that the Area of Production exemption enjoyed by the operators of country elevators under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 may not be omitted from the wording of this act. Without this exemption country elevator employees would be governed by the maximum hour and the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

THE CIVILIAN rice allocation for the January-March period is 1,925,000 bags, compared with an indicated consumption of 2,044,300 bags in the corresponding quarter of 1945, and with the 3,100,000 bags allocated in the fourth quarter of 1945. The allocation of rice for U. S. military and war services is 473,500 bags, slightly more than the 438,200 bags allocated to this claimant in the fourth quarter of 1945.

EXTENSION of price control for one year from June 30 and continuance of food subsidies were asked of Congress by Pres. Truman in his message. Since there was no official declaration of "cessation of hostilities" in 1945, it stands to reason that this pledge will hold thruout at least the two years following Jan. 1, 1947. This will carry support prices thru crops of 1946, 1947 and 1948 under this Congressional pledge.

CONGRESSMEN who are insisting that Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson tell what legislation he wants are confessing they have so little intelligence they can not formulate a policy nor draft a law but prefer to wear the collar of yes-men put on them by the late president. As an independent thinker Mr. Anderson probably understands that it is the province of the executive to enforce laws, not to draft them.

MIXED grains come under OPA ceiling regulation FPR 2, Sec. 4.1, and you will note that mixed grains take the following ceilings: Containing wheat, No. 2 hard wheat ceiling, less 5c; rye, No. 3 rye; corn, No. 3 yellow

corn; grain sorghums, No. 3 grain sorghums; barley, No. 3 barley; oats, No. 3, 27 pound test oats. BUT should a car of mixed grain have one ingredient not being covered by OPA ceilings, then there would be no ceiling on that grain, such as cane seed.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

REP. Stephen Pace said he would keep his bill to include labor costs in parity before the rules committee in an effort to get an early ruling. It was thought the rules body might not get around to acting on the Pace bill for some time because of pressure from more imperative legislative matters. In the Senate, Elmer Thomas said hearings on the parity bill he sponsored, suspended before the holiday recess, would be resumed when it was indicated that farm groups had come to some definite, unified opinion on the need for a new parity formula.

BEVERAGE DISTILLERS are authorized to purchase and use in an amount equivalent to 7½ full days' mashing capacity during February any grain other than (1) corn grading numbers 1, 2, and 3 when purchased, (2) wheat grading numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 and when purchased, and (3) the products made from wheat. The effect of the restrictions is that distillery use of corn and wheat will be confined to low grades. The allowed mashing capacity will be the equivalent of 4,100,000 bus in February, compared with 5,500,000 in January. It is provided, also, that the quantity of rye used by each distiller shall not exceed 6 per cent of the total quantity of grain authorized to be mashed or 2,000 bus of rye, whichever is greater.

Tentative Program Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois

Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 10:00 a. m.—Registration, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria. No registration fee.

2:00 p. m.—Session, hotel ball room. Call to order by L. E. Riley, president. Invocation, Rev. Angus Hull, Peoria. Address of welcome, Floyd L. Barlow, president Peoria Board of Trade. Response, J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City. Secretary's report, Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington. Report of auditing, Harry Hieser, Bloomington. Report on insurance contracts, E. R. Hefflin, Omaha. Appointment of committees. Selection of nominating committee by districts.

6:30 p. m.—Convention banquet, hotel ball room. Entertainment, the Tremont Trio, Konrad & Simmons, skating act. Guest speaker, A. K. Rowsell, Pittsburgh; subject, "Laughing at the Clouds."

February 6th, 9:30 a. m.—Session, hotel ball room. Manager's Club in charge; Harold Steele, Fisher, presiding. President's address, L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains. "Future Outlook of O.P.A. Regulations in the Grain Trade," Rae Walters, Regional Director, O.P.A., Chicago. "The Soybean Program for 1946," George D. Bradley, regional director, C.C.C., Chicago. "Grain Car Supply and Distribution," J. J. Hayden, district manager, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, Chicago.

12:15 p. m.—Officers' and directors' luncheon, LaSalle Room. Discussion of power and duties of officers and directors; Keeping Stock Records, and other corporation subjects; led by Elmer Nafziger, Springfield.

Manager's Club luncheon, Early American room; sponsored by Peoria Board of Trade.

Ladies' luncheon and card party for all ladies attending the convention, Vogue room.

2:30 p. m.—Session, LaSalle Room. Report of resolutions committee. Election of officers.

Ohio Farm Bureau Elevator

An enterprise that seems always profitable is the provision of grain storage that is economical, with the low rates of insurance accorded fireproof reinforced concrete structures.

Among the many storages of good size that have been built the past year is the 800,000-bu. elevator at Bexley, just east of Columbus, O., designed and built for the Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n by Macdonald Engineering Co.

Pouring of the foundation slab was started in February of 1945, and the first grain was in the elevator on July 15, in time for the wheat harvest.

Designed for storage rather than handling, there is but one unloading sink with a belt conveyor to the 8,000-bu. elevator leg, which discharges on a 30-in. receiving belt over the two rows of bins. In the basement is a 24-in. shipping belt. The bins have self-cleaning hopper bottoms. Provision is made for a second leg.

The equipment includes Eureka Cleaner, 750-bu. oil-fired Randolph drier, Fairbanks-Morse electric motors, Falk speed reducers, Barnard & Leas continuous belt employees elevator, Fairbanks hopper scale. The machinery was furnished by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. The spouting and the leg casing were made by the Day Co., which also provided the side wall ventilators in the tops of the bins and connections from the interstice bins.

Marvin Losey is head of the grain department of the Farm Bureau which is operating the elevator.

See outside front cover page for illustration.

Injunction Against Tax on Warehoused Peas

The Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n has petitioned Judge Lewis Bunge to restrain the county assessor from assessing peas held for one year in the co-operative warehouses.

Officers of the Ass'n testified in the Superior Court at Spokane, Wash., that the co-operative did not become owner of the 14,000,000 pounds of peas involved; but were merely brokers for their sale. This testimony by the Ass'n was followed by plea for non-suit. The testimony was attacked, stating that they used as exhibit their own contract, which states that the grower agrees to sell and the Ass'n to buy his crop, after which absolute title passes to the Ass'n. Such co-operatives do have a federal court decision that such contracts must be construed from the intent, not the actual wording, and that co-operatives do not have to pay an ad valorem tax on peas in process. However state courts are not bound by federal decision in such matters. About \$8,700 in taxes is involved.

It was also argued that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the Ass'n was in a class exempt by law from taxation.

The law does exempt the producer of crops from tax upon them for a year, but it was emphasized that the plaintiff had failed to prove who the original producers were, or that they were members of the Ass'n.

Counsel for the co-operative then asked to reopen their case to prove the ownership by the original producer, to which opposing counsel objected, but Judge Bunge thought it would be an abuse of discretion not to permit this proof to be given, if it could be produced, and plaintiffs promised to have it ready later.—F. K. H.

WM. P. BOMAR, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been named by the nominating committee as president of the Millers National Federation.

EFFECTIVE Jan. 30 the OPA has drafted a new regulation for corn artificially dried after grinding, for use as feed. Ceiling prices on corn custom ground and mixed for feed will be set under the new schedule.

Asked—Answered

Government Handling of Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals: We have read an article stating that the Government owns all the beans that arrive at terminals. The procedure is for the processors to turn the beans over to the Commodity Credit Corporation for cash. We should like to know if this is true. Also if the processor is protected on any price between the support price of \$2.09 and the ceiling price of \$2.15 or does the C.C.C. pay ceiling price on all beans turned over to it on the 1945 crop.—R.B.

Answer: The soybean department of the Commodity Credit Corporation at Chicago states that the article is erroneous.

The processors buy at the ceiling price from the Government to make the support price effective and sell at the same price, a purely bookkeeping transaction.

The C. C. C. regretfully states that it does not own soybeans at terminals and has not been buying at terminals. Some beans have been bought at country points.

The processor is not protected and does not need protection as the demand for soybean oil meal greatly exceeds the supply.

By M.P.R. 600 issued and effective Nov. 2, 1945, the base prices of the preceding year are continued: \$2.10 per bus. for U.S. No. 2 yellow and green and \$1.90 for black. A country shipping selling beans is allowed the base price plus 5 cents, plus transportation charges.

Soybean Not Coffeeberry

The Burgess Seed & Plant Co., of Galesburg, Mich., is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with selling soybeans designated as "domestic coffee berry."

Advertisements represented that the berries produced by the plants or bushes grown from its "domestic coffee berry" is coffee, and is a better variety of coffee than that obtainable through regular merchandise channels. Under a drawing of a bush upon which appears to be coffee beans, together with a steaming coffee pot, the respondent advertised "Grow your own coffee at an expense of less than one cent per lb. The domestic coffee berry makes a delicious, nourishing drink, to take the place of injurious coffee. * * * It is a pure food drink that gives health and strength. * * * Prepared like any other coffee."

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1944						
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
1945						
Feb. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Mar. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Apr. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
May 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
June 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
July 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Aug. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Sept. 15..	154.0	112.0	69.4	125.0	108.0	167.0
Oct. 15..	155.0	112.0	69.8	126.0	108.0	168.0
FARM PRICES						
1944						
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	68.2	108.0	96.0	205.0
Dec. 15..	145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0
1945						
Feb. 15..	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0
Mar. 15..	148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0
Apr. 15..	149.0	107.0	71.0	111.0	99.4	213.0
May 15..	149.0	108.0	68.9	112.0	97.0	215.0
Jun. 15..	150.0	111.0	67.4	121.0	97.6	217.0
July 15..	146.0	112.0	65.9	122.0	98.9	216.0
Aug. 15..	145.0	113.0	58.9	124.0	98.6	212.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	112.0	58.3	131.0	97.4	207.0
Oct. 15..	151.0	113.0	62.8	138.0	101.0	206.0

Uniform Rules for Grading Grain

St. Louis, Mo.—J. S. Hart of Kansas City, Mo., has been named chairman of the Uniform Grades Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Other members of this committee for 1945-46 are Leo Potishman of Ft. Worth, Tex., James M. Rogers of New Orleans, La., A. B. Plummer of St. Joseph, Mo., and Lew Hill of Indianapolis, Ind.

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in 1901, following an exhibit of type samples at the big Des Moines convention, started the movement for uniform grades throughout the Exchange and later the federal government adopted uniform rules for grading grain shipped in interstate and foreign commerce.

O'Sullivan Heads Kansas City Board

T. A. O'Sullivan is the unopposed candidate for the office of president of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

He brings to the administration a wide experience in the grain business, starting with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. in 1918, and remaining until June, 1930, when that large domestic and export business was taken over by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, at which time E. C. Meservy, a former Hall-Baker man and Mr. O'Sullivan organized the Meservy-O'Sullivan Grain Co.

He was with Meservy-O'Sullivan until Feb. 1, 1941, when he became associated with The Flour Mills of America, Inc., as vice pres. in charge of its grain operations.



T. A. O'Sullivan, President Kansas City Board of Trade

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 18. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo., Shirley Savoy Hotel.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 24, 25. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Apr. 25, 26, 27. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

May 2, 3. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

July 29, 30. National Hay Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

O.P.A. Enforcement

PAYNE, O.—The OPA has filed suit in the U. S. District Court against Ira L. Burkley for \$5,233.26 treble damages for over ceiling sales of grain.

BUREAUCRATIC control is overreaching itself, as in the case of the Federal Power Commission which issued an order prohibiting the Northern Natural Gas Co. from supplying natural gas to Iowa Electric Light & Power Co. for use as boiler fuel at Boone, Ia. The Commission has no authority over the use made of the gas.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 31, 1945, had completed 33,616 loans on 55,564,226 bushels of 1945 wheat in the amount of \$74,759,147.88. The wheat loans made include 18,814,064 bus. stored on farms and 36,750,162 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.345 per bushel which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 128,923 loans had been completed on 170,586,203 bus. Loans repaid through December totals 7,307 on 12,173,304 bus. in the amount of \$16,462,804.97. The liquidations include 1,061,607 bus. stored on farms and 11,111,697 bus. stored in warehouses. Outstanding wheat loans Jan. 1, 1946 totaled 26,309 on 43,390,922 bus. in the amount of \$58,296,342.91.

State of Origin	Loans Completed Dec. 31, 1945 (Bushels)	Loans Repaid *Dec. 31, 1945 (Bushels)
Calif.	239,255	27,320
Colo.	1,698,389	207,086
Del.	149,887	1,576
Iaaho.	5,640,908	709,305
Ill.	9,025	815
Ind.	6,288	446
Iowa.	34,551	7,349
Kans.	6,663,504	1,889,390
Ky.	12,805	.....
Md.	242,367	4,624
Mich.	152,508	28,277
Minn.	587,236	102,076
Mo.	26,955	8,396
Mont.	2,095,798	213,255
Neb.	3,943,694	926,931
N. J.	9,594	.....
N. M.	48,747	6,197
N. Y.	3,105	.....
N. C.	526	.....
N. Dak.	5,675,567	1,000,247
Ohio	273,495	115,716
Okla.	2,132,897	649,322
Ore.	7,064,798	1,902,095
Penn.	66,589	1,248
S. Dak.	3,420,205	216,549
Tenn.	70,109	4,134
Texas	1,712,061	743,880
Utah	519,384	37,296
Va.	23,655	.....
Wash.	12,562,042	3,354,477
Wyo.	378,248	15,367
TOTAL	55,564,226	12,173,304

* Loans repaid through Dec. 31, 1945.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Grading Kansas Wheat by Variety

Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated.—The article which appeared in your magazine Nov. 28 under "Grading Wheat by Varieties" shows an absolute misunderstanding of the whole proposition. I am surprised that a journal which is supposed to represent the grain trade would have so little information and write an article on it as this was written.

It shows an utter lack of understanding of the problem and if all the information which is available had been read by the writer of this article prior to its publication, it never could have been published. It is absolutely a misrepresentation of the true facts and any ultimate user of the grain, which is the miller and the baker, will verify and prove that.

I want to register my hearty disapproval of the printing of such articles by any magazine without proper information on same.—Kansas Milling Co., D. S. Jackson, vice-pres. and gen. manager, Wichita, Kans.

Revision of Grain Standards Absolutely Necessary

Grain Dealers Journal.—It was rather a disappointment to note in your Nov. 28th issue the editorial headed "Grading Wheat by Variety" for two reasons. First, because the article was written in an attitude of "know-it-all" which is not ordinarily the case with such articles in your publication; and second, that it was written with such abysmal ignorance of the facts in connection with the proposals made to the Government. I doubt very much that a trade magazine of the grain trade would want to take the position that wheat standards were not badly in need of drastic revision, but rather that they should be revised to reflect properly the value of wheat for two purposes. First, storage ability, and second, end-use value.

Certainly, all the proposals made to the Government by the industry, both officially and on the part of a number of individuals, are working directly toward those two things in determining the proper grading of wheat.

As to your rather general comment about the technical impracticability of the thing proposed, you will concede, I believe, that this does not begin to approach the technical necessities of protein determinations, and from the standpoint of identification does not offer any more difficult grading factors than are already in effect in substantially every sub-class of grain shown in the grain standards regulations.

Certainly, it has been proved that in over 80 per cent of the cases, individuals who have had no previous experience in variety analysis are able to correctly identify the varieties in question after taking the course, and with the federal grain supervisors who took the same course, the degree of accuracy was well over 90 per cent. That is a much better record than has been proved by inspectors on the matter of total damage and any number of other factors now carried in the grain standards regulations.

It would be a pity if the grain trade or organizations, presumably representing and speaking for the grain trade, should without full knowledge take a position on a not only worthwhile but absolutely necessary revision of grain standards that is inevitable. As a matter of fact, mills are making those determinations now, and the purpose of the requested change is to have it done by a completely disinterested grain party such as the grain inspectors have been set up to be.—Shellabarger's, Inc., E. W. Reed, vice-pres.-general manager, Salina, Kan.

Grading Wheat by Variety a Possibility

Grain Dealers Journal.—Under date of Nov. 28th you had an article in your journal entitled Grading Wheat by Variety.

It is hard to believe that the editor of a grain paper should take this attitude towards the grading of wheat by variety. There have been over 250 grain dealers, buyers and chemists who have been taking this grading course at Manhattan, Kan., and it is already proven that, with a little practice, the grading of wheat by variety, is definitely a possibility, and we think that it will possibly become a part of the Federal Grain Standards.

Furthermore, the writer feels that a trade journal of your kind should not take a definite stand on anything that comes to your attention regarding the grain trade. You should report the facts and not attempt to express or dictate any opinion. Your paper should report everything in a neutral way. The writer feels that your article was entirely out of place and we are very much disappointed that such an article should have appeared in your magazine.—Commander Larabee Milling Co., Wm. W. Sudduth, Kansas City, Mo.

Grading Wheat by Variety Forced on Millers

Grain Dealers' Journal.—Our attention has been called to the article recently run in your magazine with reference to variety grading of wheat. This is a proper subject for public discussion and the more publicity there is on the subject the better it will be for all.

Variety grading is just as sure to come as was the protein test. We can remember when the determination of protein seemed an insurmountable problem. Yet no one can buy or sell wheat today without a protein determination. Protein is one of the things that puts value on one kind of wheat as against another. The same thing is true in the matter of variety grading. Wheat is grown for its end use. If the kind of flour we make does not bake the kind of bread our customer wants he will go some place else to buy flour, so we are compelled to pay great attention to variety in making up our mill mixes. It is unfortunate the need for variety grading has come up. One way the matter could be handled would be to do nothing and let the whole southwestern wheat producing area deteriorate which would inevitably happen. In fact, if it were not for the wheat squeeze the value of some of these feed wheats would be reflected in the market today. Therefore, it is hard for many people to realize the serious threat of these inferior wheats.

We have sent several of our men to the variety grading schools and in the short course that has been given our men have qualified to where they can pick these objectionable varieties with certainty. We know from our experience it is an entirely practical thing for the State Inspection Departments to undertake. Whether or not they will undertake it remains to be seen because there is the political angle to be considered and that is very potent. But regardless of whether or not variety grading becomes official it is not going to stop the emphasis on varieties. We millers have no choice. We must purchase by variety. If the regular inspection departments do not show variety grading on wheat we must do so and we can predict with certainty that the competitive markets of the future will reflect the value of the type of wheat in each car. The

best way to handle this situation is to encourage people to learn about variety grading. It is most bewildering only to those who have not investigated. To those who have gone into the grading by variety it has been found to be a comparatively simple matter.

We hope you will encourage further discussion of this along constructive lines as it is one of those things that is going to be forced on us. We, too, wish it had never become an issue but the problem is in our laps and the milling and grain trade, therefore, have a fact and not a theory to deal with in this connection.—The Midland Flour Milling Co., J. W. Cain, president, No. Kansas City, Mo.

SENATOR Elmer Thomas has written Chester Bowles asking why the OPA has not increased ceilings on wheat to meet higher parity. A Senate investigation is expected.

THE UNITED Kingdom has agreed to a reduction in its import requirements of United States wheat, the USDA said Jan. 23, an arrangement having been made by Sir Ben Smith of the British Ministry of Food and Sec'y C. P. Anderson.

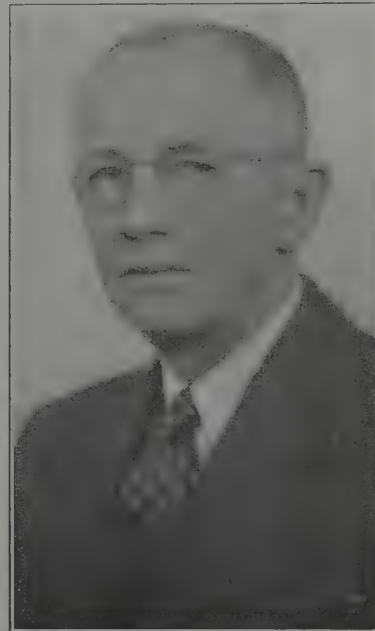
CZARS heading other labor unions should take warning from the fate of Jas. C. Petrillo, the House Interstate Commerce Committee having by a vote of 14 to 5 approved a bill making it unlawful to attempt to compel a radio station to employ more persons than are needed, etc., practices of which this American Federation of Musicians has been guilty.

New Pres. of St. Louis Exchange

Having been a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange as far back as 1921 Ralph E. Nye opines that "the boys decided to put me to work" by electing him as president of the organization.

Mr. Nye was born in Appleton, Wis., and resided in Chicago and Lamar, Colo., before going to St. Louis, where he is a member of the Rotary Club and a past president of the American Dehydrators Ass'n.

He has been in the alfalfa milling business for over 37 years, all this time with the same company, the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., of which he is now vice president.



Ralph E. Nye, President-Elect, Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Lewiston, Ida.—The past year's production of wheat was somewhat higher than in 1944. There were fewer peas because of the Government's request to cut down on that product. The dry bean crop in Lewiston area was slightly below normal due to high cost and scarcity of labor. —F. K. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Wheat outlook is improved for the 1946 crop and with moisture provided in the form of rain and snow over most of the state, conditions should continue to improve. Flood conditions in eastern end of state possibly will do no good; let us hope they do a minimum of harm and will be conducive to better crops on the flooded land. —O. E. Case, secy., Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 1,848 cars of wheat tested during December by the Kansas City office of the Kansas inspection department was 11.55 per cent and 1,489 cars tested by Missouri averaged 10.97 per cent. The total of 3,337 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.29 per cent protein, compared with 11.85 per cent on 2,407 cars in December, 1944. For the crop year to date—July through December—The Kansas department reports an average of 11.38 per cent on 28,001 cars tested, against 11.40 per cent on 25,841 cars in the same months a year earlier while the Missouri department averaged 10.99 per cent on 21,961 cars in the six months of the crop year compared with 11.79 per cent on 12,800 cars in a similar period a year ago. A market average of 11.21 per cent protein is shown on total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 49,962 cars, compared with 11.53 per cent on 38,641 cars in the corresponding six months of the preceding crop year.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 18.—The weather the past two weeks has been almost ideal. Our snow went off slowly and most of the moisture stayed in the soil. Winter wheat looks fine, growth is not rank but it is a good color.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V.-P.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho growers have planted 748,000 acres of winter wheat for harvest in '46, the largest planted in any season since 1937. The acreage is 4 per cent larger than was planted for harvest in 1945. On the basis of Dec. 1 crop conditions it is estimated that we will have production of 18,650,000 bus.; about 5 per cent smaller than last year's record crop of 19,890,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—This was a good year for alfalfa seed production in Barney County, reports J. B. Appling, County agent. Most of it was sold at the ceiling price of \$39.50 per 100 lbs. of recleaned seed. Alvin Baker harvested 12 acres that yielded 437 lbs. of cleaned seed per acre, for a gross income of \$172.60. Harry Withers harvested 29 acres which yielded 320 lbs. of clean seed per acre.—F. K. H.

Wooster, O.—Hessian fly is on the upgrade in Ohio, particularly in the southwestern quarter of the state. This statement is based on the evidence collected during the course of the annual wheat field survey after Ohio and Federal entomologists had made a critical study of the wheat crop in 81 Ohio counties. About the second or third year after a year of Hessian fly scarcity there is a tendency for the insect to become sufficiently numerous to constitute a real threat to the wheat crop. If this observation is sound, the 1946 Ohio wheat crop is menaced by Hessian fly. This we believe to be a fact.—J. S. Houser.

IT SEEMS certain that the shortage of flour and feed bags which has been threatened for a year will become a reality in the very near future, due to the sharp cut in allocation of cotton goods and burlaps to the textile bag industry for the first quarter of 1946 as compared with the last quarter of 1945.—Millers National Federation.

Bumper Crop of Popcorn

The U.S.D.A. reports a bumper crop of popcorn this year totaling about 436,000,000 pounds, which is 86 per cent more than the 235,000,000 pounds produced last year. Growers report that the quality is generally good in most producing areas. Early season planting intentions were exceeded by almost 10 per cent. About 327,000 acres were planted this year or 80 per cent more than in 1944. More than 301,000 acres of this were harvested, losses and abandonment being about 8 per cent, compared with about 4 per cent last year when 175,000 acres were harvested.

The estimated yield of 1,447 pounds of ear corn per acre is about 100 pounds more than the 1,343 pound yield of last year.

Iowa, the leading state, produced over 100,000,000 pounds. Here the crop suffered considerable frost damage and losses in some fields were heavy in main producing areas. Almost 10 per cent of the planted acreage was lost or abandoned.

Receipts and Shipments, 1945

During the year 1945 receipts and shipments of grain at leading markets have been as follows, in bushels, with 1944 in parentheses, when stated:

Duluth-Superior

Receipts, wheat, 145,330,175; corn, 5,456,720; oats, 26,814,465; barley, 19,053,200; rye, 506,055; flax, 7,603,815.

Shipments, wheat, 145,850,955; corn, 5,594,170; oats, 27,417,005; barley, 27,756,060; rye, 1,164,105; flax, 6,872,260.

Fort Worth, Texas

Receipts, wheat, 25,025,000 (27,465,200); shelled corn, 1,948,500 (1,163,400); oats, 3,746,000 (1,518,000); barley, 643,200 (1,148,800); rye, 13,500 (93,000); soybeans, 56,400 (812,400); sorghums, 16,539,600 (10,392,200); cane seed, 193,600 (130,900); hay, tons, 3,608 (7,205).

Shipments, wheat, 18,120,200 (14,540,400); shelled corn, 250,500 (279,000); oats, 1,042,000 (660,000); barley, 99,200 (314,000); rye, 30,000 (42,000); soybeans (642,000); sorghums, 6,587,000 (3,917,200).

Indianapolis, Ind.

Receipts, wheat, 13,081,000; corn, 27,110,000; oats, 4,207,000; rye, 310,000; barley, 339,000; soybeans, 5,258,000; sorghums, 690,000.

Shipments, wheat, 6,382,000; corn, 16,594,000; oats, 3,614,000; rye, 371,000; barley, 177,000; soybeans, 2,790,000; sorghums, 765,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Receipts, wheat, 5,894,400 (8,942,783); corn, 9,941,320 (7,801,920); oats, 2,608,678 (396,860); barley, 38,989,814 (35,714,706); rye, 201,870 (1,023,381); flaxseed, 219,000 (423,000); soybeans, 868,800 (416,000).

Shipments, wheat, 7,144,154 (8,205,355); corn, 2,641,433 (1,017,750); oats, 2,308,500 (396,625); barley, 14,789,760 (11,657,610); rye, 206,910 (1,073,880).

Omaha, Neb.

Receipts, wheat, 33,571,778; corn, 53,602,512; oats, 12,674,200; rye, 3,049,175; barley, 5,144,018; soybeans, 1,970,429; sorghums, 785,600.

Shipments, wheat, 22,550,777; corn, 50,907,860; oats, 10,111,956; rye, 1,745,914; barley, 5,518,200; soybeans, 1,412,800; sorghums, 168,000.

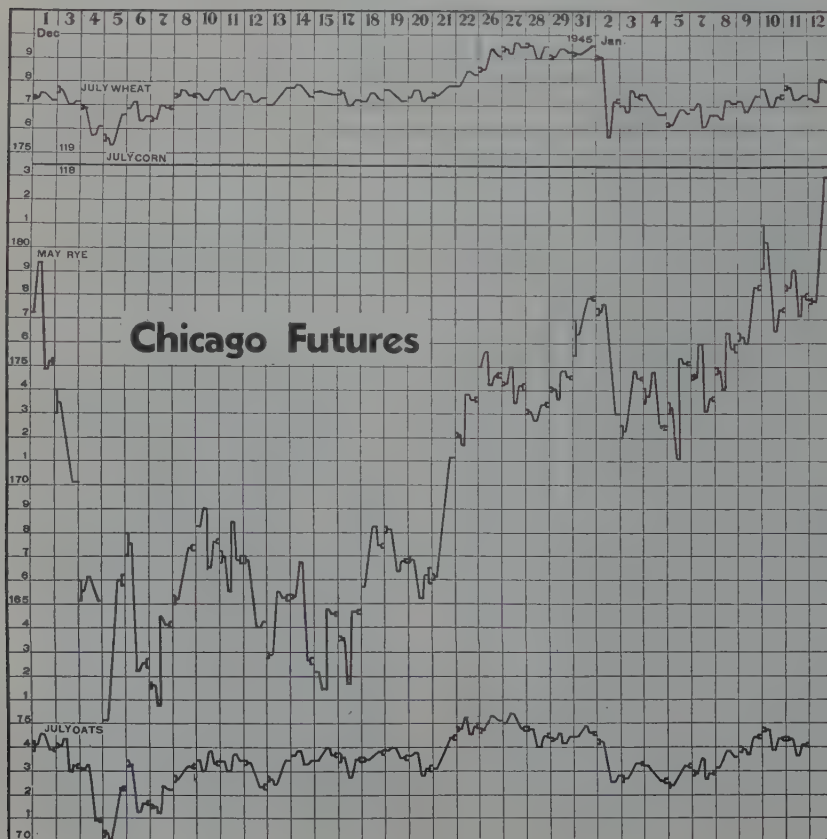
St. Joseph, Mo.

Receipts, wheat, 18,744,360; corn, 15,394,720; oats, 6,917,160; rye, 67,470; barley, 1,461,100; soybeans, 1,631,000; sorghums, 2,287,300.

Shipments, wheat, 11,361,370; corn, 10,081,280; oats, 649,000; rye, 69,200; barley, 665,000; soybeans, 225,750; sorghums, 1,552,160.

Toledo, O.

Receipts, wheat, 33,284,850 (30,044,685); corn, 4,009,600 (2,992,000); oats, 3,273,320 (3,686,520); rye, 24,000 (34,500); barley, 1,195,395 (1,347,000); soybeans, 5,355,200 (5,235,200).



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 9.—Apparently very little buckwheat is left in shippers' hands and most of this may be needed later for seed for next year's crop.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Jan. 8.—From present indication out here Iowa should move some corn between now and March 15. Farmers appear to be in a frame of mind that the corn will not keep in the crib, and they will move it in the cold weather. Are afraid of spoilage next spring.—Art Torkelson.

Portland, Ore.—Pacific northwest wheat operations are almost completely dominated by the boxcar shortage. Trading this week was virtually at a standstill as sellers could not guarantee delivery and buyers were unwilling to enter into uncertain contracts. Wheat receipts were almost entirely against old contracts. Export operations were being hampered by lack of wheat and of labor for loading.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 19.—Corn picking moves along slowly as long as ground is solid enough to keep the machinery from breaking thru. There is some shelling and hauling of corn, practically all of which is being applied on old contracts. Some railroads are unable to furnish box cars, which automatically throws this corn into trucking channels. The widespread hope that a heavy movement of grain from farm stocks into commercial channels would be forthcoming soon seems to be diminishing. The fantastic schemes to originate grain, together with the increased strikes, are rapidly reflecting in the producing areas and have a tendency to strengthen growers' determination to delay marketing of any surplus grain pending further developments. Distribution channels have become so confused that the situation is not very healthy.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	7,146,661	1,333,875	7,364,557	1,859,481
Chicago	1,518,000	2,324,000	3,491,000	2,231,000
Dul.-Sup.	7,299,525	6,124,085	10,617,395	4,001,725
Ft. Worth	1,024,800	471,800	893,200	998,200
Hutchinson	2,773,650	2,679,750		
Indianapolis	427,000	607,000	307,000	271,000
Kansas City	6,480,000	5,025,600	9,895,700	3,961,000
Milwaukee	336,000	32,000	992,623	155,430
Minn'polis	8,441,600	8,054,400	3,976,000	5,176,000
Omaha	1,616,700	561,000	1,857,600	835,200
Philadelphia	3,119,797	1,867,826	3,994,823	1,361,405
Portland	2,385,675	615,951	1,968,595	
St. Joseph	1,037,130	553,860	1,234,420	369,240
St. Louis	513,400	2,849,600	3,056,600	2,861,100
Superior	3,389,358	2,783,203	3,463,464	1,028,475
Toledo	5,298,300	6,194,395	1,866,600	544,000
Wichita	1,423,800	1,611,360	2,604,600	1,671,100

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	340,204	1,372,053	100,000	
Chicago	9,549,000	8,822,000	5,299,000	4,286,000
Duluth-Sup.	7,160	131,445	710	302,665
Ft. Worth	166,500	172,500	1,500	42,000
Hutchinson	3,750			
Indianapolis	3,789,000	2,874,000	2,061,000	1,562,000
Kansas City	3,690,700	3,442,500	1,714,500	2,722,500
Milwaukee	767,120	322,160	53,100	177,000
Minneapolis	2,547,200	2,979,200	3,976,000	5,176,000
Omaha	4,230,000	3,463,200	4,746,600	3,247,800
Philadelphia	146,223	93,060	67,769	100,217
Portland	62,471	86,980		
St. Joseph	1,323,520	1,481,920	776,160	839,520
St. Louis	2,068,900	2,659,500	1,651,300	1,783,700
Superior	1,780	36,481		93,622
Toledo	760,000	368,000	438,800	166,400
Wichita	10,200	3,200	3,400	

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 15.—The movement of grain from the producing area to terminals has dwindled to a light trickle in the past week, partly due to the cold wave that held the northwest in a grip, car shortage and indication that growers are pretty well sold up and suggesting that producers will market surpluses leisurely even at the prevailing ceiling limits for wheat and high prices prevailing for coarse grains.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 17.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada, expressed in bushels, the week ended Jan. 10: Wheat, except durum, 4,585,923; durum wheat, 95,917; oats, 5,971,444; barley, 839,441; rye, 31,243; flaxseed, 57,798; since Aug. 1, 1945, compared with 1944 shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 172,583,761 (222,872,625); durum wheat, 3,036,521 (5,360,643); oats, 57,667,162 (46,969,641); barley, 53,342,029 (58,811,659); rye, 2,559,425 (2,631,660); flaxseed, 4,474,481 (6,483,259).—Herbert Marshall, B. A., Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 19.—Car receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis this week were 51 cars compared with 16 cars a year ago. In Duluth, 11 cars were received this week compared with none a year ago. Since the first of the year the movement of the flax crop in the Northwest has been disappointing. There seems to be strong evidence of flax being held back in the country, possibly in anticipation of higher prices later on. We are reliably informed by the Department of Agriculture, however, that no higher prices than present ceilings can be paid for the 1945 flax crop, and we sincerely hope that, in view of the very short linseed oil situation, growers and country elevators now holding back flax will move it as promptly as possible to Minneapolis and Duluth for processing.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Western Canada Grain Exports

The Port of Vancouver, B. C., shipped 31,038,710 bus. of wheat, oats and rye during 1945. Wheat movement was 29,496,340 bus. New Westminster, B. C., shipped 1,449,713 bus. Victoria, B. C., 1,227,759 bus. Prince Rupert, B. C., 1,153,472 bus.

Of this grain bushelage, 3,230,000 went to the United Kingdom; 3,770,000 to France; 266,000 to Norway; 321,000 to Holland; 306,000 to Belgium; 1,044,000 to China; 5,821,000 to Russia; 9,724,000 to India; 6,478,000 to Australia and New Zealand; 112,000 to South Africa; 1,866,000 to U. S. A., and 1,986,000 to South America. This grain movement is the highest since 1936. Double that of 1942 and six times greater than 1943.—S. H. C.

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	50,432	38,725		
Chicago	604,000	385,000	303,000	362,000
Duluth-Sup.	99,085	170,700	206,225	520,165
Hutchinson	1,250	1,250		
Kansas City	88,500	16,500	90,000	21,000
Milwaukee	17,320	6,480	18,810	3,420
Minneapolis	441,600	211,200	329,600	300,800
Omaha	371,000	54,000	315,000	68,400
Philadelphia	10,301		56,327	
St. Joseph	5,190	12,110	5,190	
St. Louis	3,000	24,000	67,500	18,000
Superior		1,647	20,573	222,323
Toledo	7,500			

Soybean Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	647,000	856,000	306,000	85,000
Ft. Worth			13,200	
Indianapolis	136,000	408,000	180,000	216,000
Kansas City	139,400	178,500	586,500	436,900
Milwaukee	81,600	68,800		
Minneapolis	85,500	147,000		
Omaha	19,200	45,000	104,000	91,200
Philadelphia			1,210	
St. Joseph	25,000	120,750	12,250	50,750
St. Louis	393,900	393,400	305,600	401,600
Toledo	129,600	219,200	36,800	73,600
Wichita	3,600	19,200	1,800	

Toledo, O.—Toledo Board of Trade officers reported Jan. 7 that the year 1945 marked the heaviest grain movement in Toledo in 65 years. The year saw substantial expansion of the grain industry in Toledo, and the officers are very optimistic as to the future prospects. The Toledo market has been steadily growing and fast becoming a leading grain center. It now ranks as one of the country's leading grain markets.—A. E. Schultz, sec'y.

Topeka, Kan.—The corn movement is a disappointment and dealers cannot figure where the crop has gone. Trucks and black market operators are taking a lot of it. Many feeders are shipping out their cattle because they cannot find corn. It seems strange that three 3,000,000,000 bus. crops of corn could have been raised in this country and the shortages existing now are possible. Wheat too is going at the ceiling and there seems to be plenty of it back in the country, and farmers are not selling freely and the box car situation is holding back at some points.—F. A. Derby.

Pacific Northwest Receipts

Spokane, Wash.—Wheat movement through the Spokane terminal increased in December under the influence of the growing volume of soft wheat rolling in government shipments to Europe. An enlarged movement to the orient was also forecast.

Carload inspection last month totaled 1548, which brought the total of inspections for the season to Jan. 19th to 9777. This compares to 7600 for the similar period of 1945. More wheat is being moved through the Portland terminal, which reported 1763 inspections for December and 6878 for the season. This compares with 4529 for the longer term last year. Vancouver, Wash., had 1648 carload inspections last month. Pasco had 897 for December and 5887 for December, 1944. Shipments of Montana wheat into the Pacific northwest, chiefly to the Spokane terminal, amounted to 2200 carloads since July 1st with 294 handled in December.—F. K. H.

THE TEXTILE shortage continues to be about the most difficult problem. This is due principally to the shortage of manpower—the cotton textile industry alone is short about 94,000 workers from its 1942 peak of 504,000—and the problem is intensified by the great losses in production in other parts of the world.—Administrator John D. Small of Civilian Production Administration.

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	54,724	20,645		
Chicago	1,227,000	2,446,000	537,000	352,000
Duluth-Sup.	383,740	1,730,760	1,223,560	3,654,865
Ft. Worth	27,200	76,800		4,800
Hutchinson	7,500	35,000		
Indianapolis	41,000		16,000	
Kansas City	516,300	374,400	259,200	324,800
Milwaukee	2,365,350	2,371,200	892,980	956,340
Minneapolis	3,895,200	3,412,800	3,159,000	3,839,400
Omaha	376,000	242,000	338,000	288,000
Portland	98,576	106,513	7,917	
St. Joseph	91,200	53,200	26,800	24,700
St. Louis	121,600	164,800	75,200	44,800
Superior	501,588	610,602	841,143	1,487,766
Toledo	72,000	37,500	22,500	10,500
Wichita		6,400	11,200	28,900

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	997,039	82,844	302,230	
Chicago	2,302,000	1,695,000	2,000,000	1,154,000
Duluth-Sup.	2,813,755	1,088,975	1,775,560	847,120
Ft. Worth	332,000	132,000	64,000	12,000
Indianapolis	324,000	170,000	475,000	149,000
Kansas City	686,000	346,000	600,000	220,000
Milwaukee	345,000	52,900	147,250	57,000
Minneapolis	6,302,400	3,712,800	6,434,400	4,168,800
Omaha	1,052,121	565,400	977,400	943,800
Philadelphia	295,861	9,968	56,179	46,639
Portland	102,542	89,934	9,051	
St. Joseph	521,000	594,720	125,080	75,520
St. Louis	615,000	672,000	451,200	459,400
Superior	956,602	258,142	893,494	396,894
Toledo	392,600	81,900	338,100	35,700
Wichita	6,000	3,200	4,000	3,200

Meeting New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers

By LLOYD CASE, Executive Sec'y, Fort Collins, Colo.

The group meeting at the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Sunday, Jan. 13, decided upon an organization consisting of a general board of directors and an executive committee chosen from among the members of the board. The plan, further, is the election of the officers of the ass'n from that board.

The board was selected to give the state geographical representation and those elected to it are as follows: Arthur Ravel, Albuquerque; Parley Roach, Raton; Claude Rutherford, Clayton; M. C. Roberts, Texico; K. I. Langley, Tucumcari; Oscar Allen, El Paso; Clarence Worley, Portales; Dee DeShirley, Roswell; W. C. Stolsworthy, Farmington; Ernest Hawkins, Moriarity; W. W. Mason, Santa Fe; Duke Bostick, Las Cruces; J. W. Craig, Belen; George Bell, Deming, and Mr. Wall, Gallup.

The following men were elected to serve on the board of directors for two years and on the Executive Committee for one year: Arthur Ravel, pres.; M. C. Roberts, vice-pres.; W. W. Mason, treas.; George Bell, Dee DeShirley, Claude Rutherford and W. C. Stolsworthy.

Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS, it is apparent from the record the feed users of the state of New Mexico are not obtaining a proportionate share of the available supplies of protein; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that a letter of appreciation be sent Secretary Anderson pledging support of his program and also requesting his assistance in obtaining for New Mexico a fair and proportionate share of the available supplies of protein.

WHEREAS, there is a known deficiency in the available supplies of feedstuffs and ingredients required for the proper nourishment of livestock and of poultry; and,

WHEREAS, the situation can be improved and eased by the proper utilization of the feedstuffs that are available; it is

RESOLVED that all engaged in the selling or distributing of feeds devote a portion of their time and energy to the task of convincing feeders of the merit of shipping and selling on this present favorable market all livestock that does not show promise of yielding maximum returns by a continuation of the feeding program and that all herds and flocks be religiously culled to eliminate all except top grade quality.

R. W. LUDWICK, Feed and Fertilizer Control Office head, expressed his sincere appreciation of the co-operation he had enjoyed from the mixers and dealers. He said he felt there were big problems ahead, but they could be met by the kind of men in the feed business. New Mexico imports about 70 per cent of her feed needs, he said, and while they produced 2,000 tons of protein, 120 thousand tons were needed.

He said his department was self supporting

and required no appropriation from the legislature. He emphasized feed must be labeled correctly and the contents of the bag must measure up to the guaranty.

When questioned about the attitude of his office with respect to formulas of lower protein content, he stated it was not the concern of his office about what protein levels were maintained, only that the label be correct. In this connection, he said that there was no reason why people should not register whatever feed they wanted to as there was no charge for the registration as there is in some states. Consequently, if you have been putting out an 18 per cent feed and decide to put out a 12 per cent, file your registration and go ahead.

Professor E. E. ANDERSON remarked how much more effective it was to be able to meet and talk with a group of men such as the one gathered together Sunday than to have to meet them individually or write them. He recognized the industry was offering quality and price and it was fine to be able to work together.

Briefly, he stressed the desirability of getting all the roughage in to an animal it would take and then balance out with feed concentrates as far as it was required up to the point where additional feed was not economical.

He stressed the importance of Vitamin A and stated Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal has five or six times the A content of ordinary.

With charts, he demonstrated how feeds could be evaluated and said the farmers were learning to read a tag intelligently as a result of the educational work of the colleges and related agencies.

(The foregoing is only a very brief resumé of the very fine and instructive talk of Mr. Anderson's. It should have been heard by every feed dealer.)

Professor W. E. WATKINS of New Mexico A. & M. demonstrated how wisely nature provided for the nutritive needs of the range cow by having plenty of protein in the grass when it was needed for her and her calf and how the protein content diminished during that part of the year she would not normally be in need of so much.

Starting the sampling of grasses in 1936, he had learned that some still have as much as 5 per cent in March. His chart showed the different sections of the state varied and the wise feeder could feed supplements accordingly. There was a variation in protein content from year to year also, varying apparently with rain conditions.

In concluding, he said he would be glad to receive correspondence and would be glad to help in any way he could. He complimented the dealers on reorganizing the New Mexico Ass'n and hoped for their success.

Subject to the final decision of the New Mexico A. & M. officials, it was decided to plan a series of schools over the state to bring

the knowledge and information to each area for the benefit of those in business in that section and their employees. The Secretary was instructed to look into the matter and present his findings to the board of directors.

Mr. RAVEL asserted there was no intention to ride "free" at any time and that he felt certain the response to an appeal for memberships would result in a great number joining and insuring the success of the organization. "We will not be a step-child," he said.

To LLOYD TAYLOR, operator of the Red Mesa Mills of LaPlata goes the honor of being first to pay dues in the reorganized New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. In a following mail came the checks of Arthur Ravel for Ravel Brothers Feed Store and M. C. Roberts, of Texico, and many others.

DUES are \$15 per year except to concerns that do not mix or grind. Dues for those firms are \$6 per year. In due time, application blanks will be mailed out. In the meantime, it will be appreciated if remittances are volunteered on this basis. (Mail check to Lloyd Case, executive sec'y, Box 6, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Word comes that many who had planned to meet Sunday were unable to get to Albuquerque due to unfortunate road conditions.

Now that the organizing is completed, future meetings will be planned for a time of year when the weather is apt to be better and some day other than Sunday. With labor so short and people so reluctant to take time away from their businesses, preliminary meetings on a Sunday appeared to be wisest.

New Grain Company at Salina, Kan.

Eberhardt and Simpson Grain Co. will dissolve as of Jan. 31, 1946. It was organized in 1929 with Fred F. Eberhardt and Grover M. Simpson as owners. It started as a wholesale grain company then acquired elevators in Kansas and Nebraska until now it operates 40 country elevators. Fred Eberhardt is retiring from active work in the grain business but he will continue to own country elevators which will be operated by the new firm.

On Feb. 1, 1946, a new firm named Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co. will be organized to take over the business formerly done by the Eberhardt and Simpson Grain Co. It will do a general wholesale, carlot business in wheat, corn, barley, oats, grain sorghums, seeds and feed ingredients. In addition it will operate forty country elevators, and maintain headquarters at Salina, Kan. There will be no change in the personnel, management, policies, or services performed.

The new firm Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co. is owned by Grover M. Simpson, Clarence A. Romeiser and S. Dean Evans, Sr., all of Salina, Kan., and all will be active in the management of the new firm.

Grover M. Simpson started with the Kansas State Grain Inspection department in 1922. In 1923 and 1924 was manager of Robinson Elevator Co.'s elevators at Talmo and Simpson. From 1925 to 1929 he was with Beyer Grain Co. in the wholesale grain business and since 1929 has been with Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co.

Clarence A. Romeiser went from Business College to The Hays City Flour Mills at Hays, Kan., as stenographer in 1927 and was assistant manager when he left there in 1938 to become associated with Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. as manager of country elevators and for the past year has been in the wholesale end of the business.

Dean Evans went with Eberhardt and Simpson Grain Co. direct from Business College in 1938 as bookkeeper and has been promoted until now he is the manager of country elevators.

New Grain Company at Salina, Kansas



Grover M. Simpson



Clarence A. Romeiser



S. Dean Evans, Sr.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—A modern 628,000-bu. rice drier and storage elevator is being built here by the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n and the Stuttgart Grain Drying Co-operative. L. C. Carter, general manager, announced the contract has been awarded to the Jones-Hettelsater Const'n Co., with Horner & Wyatt, consulting engineers, drawing the plans. The drier and elevator will be adjacent to the rice mill. Wrecking of some of the present buildings is under way and construction will start within 30 days. The building is scheduled to be in operation by Sept. 1. When completed, the association and the co-operative will have drying and storage facilities at Stuttgart for approximately 1,000,000 bus. of combined rice. In addition to this driers have been built at Lonoke, Wheatley and Jonesboro which will provide additional storage capacity of 600,000 bus. and modern drying facilities for 1,200,000 bus. of combined rice. The Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n and its subsidiaries, the Grain Drying Co-operatives at Stuttgart, Lonoke, Wheatley and Jonesboro, have launched this large building and drying program to meet the demands of its members for modern and efficient rice driers and storage elevators. When the program is completed adequate drying and storage facilities will be available to handle sufficient combined rice for its mills at Stuttgart and Jonesboro plus the rice it will receive from its members, who will continue to thresh their rice with threshing machines.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Heber, Cal.—Hayward, Inc., manufacturers of alfalfa meal, Oak Harbor, O., have leased a building in the Imperial Valley here, where they plan to build a \$100,000 alfalfa dehydrating plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—In preparation for the annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention to be held here April 25, 26 and 27, I. J. Stromnes, sec'y, admonishes members planning to attend to make room reservations early. He writes: "It is absolutely mandatory that Jim Baker, chairman and the Housing Com'te, know as soon as possible how many are coming. It takes about four months prior reservation now for consideration in Los Angeles. The Housing Com'te should know in advance: How many rooms will you need? What night will you arrive in Los Angeles? Are you and your wife attending? Who else from your firm? Or friends?"

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—On and after 9 a.m. Jan. 17, applications or bookings for export permits will be accepted by the Canadian Wheat Board to cover quantities the total of which does not exceed following amounts: "3,000,000 bus. oats for human consumption provided sale is made to UNRRA. Shipment to be made from St. Lawrence on or after opening of navigation. 350,000 bus. seed oats provided sale made to UNRRA. 260,000 bus. oats for human consumption in store Pacific provided sale made to Netherlands. 500,000 bus. re-cleaned or double re-cleaned oats for seeding. Rail shipments may be made any time after export permit is issued."

Toronto, Ont.—Coatsworth & Cooper, Ltd., feed and grain dealers, entertained at their annual holiday party in their offices Dec. 21. Guests were members of the flour, feed and allied trades, to all of whom invitations had been sent.

Winnipeg, Man.—Henry Gauer, manager of the local export office of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., president of Eastern Terminal Elevator Co. and a director of the Pioneer Grain Co., retired from Richardson & Sons on Dec. 31. During his 43 years' association with the Richardson firm, Mr. Gauer was manager of the commission department for a time and later manager of the western branch offices for 25 years. He was president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1937-38. D. G. Thomson, ass't manager of the Winnipeg Export since 1925, associated with Mr. Gauer for more than 30 years, succeeded him as manager of the Winnipeg Export. G. Paterson, formerly assistant manager of the Montreal Export office of the firm, succeeded Mr. Thomson in the local office. Managers of the Richardson offices across Canada honored Mrs. Gauer at a dinner in the Royal Alexander Hotel Jan. 5. Mr. and Mrs. Gauer will spend several months in California before returning to their home here.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Ady & Milburn, Inc., has changed its name to Milburn, Inc. The firm does a wholesale business in grain, beans and feed.

Walsenburg, Colo.—Andrew Argiletti has sold his Walsenburg Flour Mills which he has operated for the past 25 years, to Samuel K. Baylis and Robert E. Kalin of Denver, who have taken possession of the business.

Denver, Colo.—Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will be the principal speaker at the Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention to be held here at the Shirley Savoy Hotel Feb. 18. Mr. Bowden spends much of his time in Washington and is in intimate contact with operations there. His talk will be both interesting and informative. Invitations to exhibit during the convention have been accepted and it is expected a dozen or more exhibitors will display, Lloyd N. Case, sec'y, announced.

Denver, Colo.—The Monaghan, Miller, Connell Grain Co. has been formed to engage in a general grain business. Lee H. Connell, well known grainman in the Rocky Mountains district, recently resigned as treasurer and general manager of the Intermountain Elevator Co. to join with J. H. Monaghan and Herbert L. Miller in the new firm. Mr. Connell was one of the organizers of Intermountain in 1934, and has been in the grain business here since 1912. Mr. Monaghan and Mr. Miller are the operators of the Monaghan-Miller Farms Co., which carries on extensive farm operations in Colorado and Kansas.

ILLINOIS

Decatur, Ill.—The Dewein Milling Co. opened temporary quarters in a building here, Jan. 7.

Woodhull, Ill.—Martin Swanson recently was hired as an outside man at the Woodhull Grain Elevator, succeeding Laverne Whitcomb, who resigned.

Piper City, Ill.—The Wilson Grain Co. has installed a new truck and trailer, the latter with a hauling capacity of 800 bus. of shelled corn.

Cornell, Ill.—Paul Rittenhouse has sold his grain elevator and business to Hugh B. Lott, Mason City, Ill., who has taken possession of the plant.

Morris, Ill.—Vitality Mills, Inc., suffered a loss of about \$200,000 when its feed mill burned Jan. 2. The plant was in operation at the time the fire started.

Vienna, Ill.—Ed Bellamy, 75, in the milling and feed business here for the past 24 years, died of a heart attack Dec. 5. Only a few days before his death he sold his business to Leslie Hogshead and retired.

Argo, Ill.—Nineteen hundred employees of the Corn Products Refining Co. plant went on strike the night of Jan. 14 in demand for a 30 per cent wage increase. The company has offered an increase of 13.5c an hour.

Springfield, Ill.—Richard H. Cloke, 83, a former state grain inspector at East St. Louis, later employed by the state at Springfield until recently, died Dec. 10 in St. Mary's Hospital, Kankakee. Interment was at Kempton.

Forsyth, Ill.—Plans are being made to build a fireproof feed mill and elevator by the Dewein Milling Co., to replace the one that burned here Dec. 17. Victor C. Dewein, owner, announced. Construction will not start until spring.

Ashton, Ill.—The Lee County Grain Ass'n opened its new modern elevator recently, replacing the elevator that burned in 1944. The grinding room, feed room and warehouse are to be constructed this year. Nate Sword is manager of the elevator.

Athens, Ill.—We recently completed construction of a third concrete bin and built an interstice bin between two concrete tanks; we added an elevator leg and driveway, thus increasing our storage and handling facilities. J. E. Reeser & Son did the work.—Culver Farmers Co-op Co.

Tuscola, Ill.—Perry Stackhouse, manager of the local branch of the DeKalb Grain Co., was seriously injured Dec. 19 when sacks of corn, weighing approximately 1 ton, fell, striking him. He sustained three broken ribs, a punctured lung and severe facial cuts. His condition was reported as serious.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here, at the Pere Marquette Hotel, May 2 and 3. All business sessions and the banquet will be in the Grand Ball Room. Persons planning to attend should make hotel reservations early. Sec'y W. E. Culbertson stated.

Carmi, Ill.—The Golden Grain Elevator, an old landmark, was destroyed by fire Dec. 17, together with a large store of seed grain stored there. Fred J. Reinwald and W. J. Reinwald are the owners. The blaze is believed to have started from a stove in the office; the loss was estimated at about \$25,000.

Springfield, Ill.—George Wiedlocher, general manager of Wiedlocher & Sons Feed Manufacturing Co., whose plant burned recently with a loss estimated at \$300,000, stated resumption of operations depends on obtaining materials to rebuild a 125-ft. elevator, the mill house and warehouse. Mr. Wiedlocher said 50,000 bus. of grain and 10,000 sacks of feed were destroyed in the fire. The plant employed 60 persons.—B. L. F.

INFLATION

Higher prices - inflation? No!
 - most commodities now
 selling for every penny people
 can afford to pay. Cheaper
 money? - black markets? - step-
 ping stones to inflation. And in-
 flation? - dangerous - deceitful -
 creeps slowly upon us - ending in
 a great orgy of speculation -
 THEN - depression - tragedy -
 failures - suicides - broken homes
 confidence gone. This never
 again should happen in America.
 Learn by experience? Yes!
 There's a law of action and
 reaction. If prices go too high -
 they will go too low - about
 same amount - when they react.
 Sound business is builded around
 prices safe and sane.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Kirkland, Ill.—The Kirkland Feeding Yards, owned by the Chi. Mil. St. P. & P. Railway Co., and managed for the past 14 years by Frank Hunter, passed into other management Jan. 1, the new operators being the J. P. Brennan Co., headquarters Sioux City, Ia., cattle dealers, who have operated a cattle business at Lanark, Ill., for a number of years. Mr. Hunter has built up a splendid business in cattle, grain, feed, and other lines, and by his splendid personality has made a host of friends in northern Illinois. He will remain in the community where he owns four farms, supervising them and their cattle-feeding operations. Luman W. Colton, who has been associated with him for the past six years in charge of grain, feeds, etc., is continuing with the new firm. He has had 20 years' experience in this business and during the past six years the place has averaged handling 400,000 bus. of grain a year, besides a volume of screenings and feed in proportion.

Havana, Ill.—The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n and affiliated farm bureaus are launching a grain marketing co-operative in which grain will be shipped by barges from Dallas City and Havana. The new merchandising company will be incorporated by the I.A.A., and a man qualified to manage the project will be put in charge. The new company will be organized along the same lines as other state-wide companies affiliated with I.A.A. and will be tied in with Class "B" stock. River operating companies are being organized to serve producers in the areas influenced by river traffic. These operations will extend from Norris to Havana on the Illinois River and from Louisiana to Rock Island on the Mississippi. Principal advantage of these river operations is the low barge rates as compared to other transportation, I.A.A. stated. At this time three new river companies have been incorporated. They are the Western Illinois Grain Co., the Havana River Grain Co., and the Prairie Grain Co.—E. C. L.

Paris, Ill.—The Harold Adams elevator was threatened by fire recently when a can of tar, placed on a heating stove in the office near the front of the building, caught fire. The elevator had been closed for the noon hour and a customer discovered the can of burning tar and notified the fire department. A liquid carbonic extinguisher was used to put out the blaze.

Danville, Ill.—The Lauhoff Grain Co. has its seven-story grits packing building near completion and will inaugurate at once a long-range expansion program to make the local plant one of the finest of its kind in the midwest. The new grits building will be equipped for the processing of grain products used in core-binders for foundries, wall paper paste, and corn meal, corn flour and beer. The company has purchased a tract on the east side of Hayes St. north of Stony Creek where a work house and storage annex will be erected, greatly increasing present capacity of the plant. A corn-drying system will be installed. The loading facilities will be so arranged that three railroad cars and one truck may be unloaded simultaneously. It is hoped to have the new units ready for operation by next October.

CHICAGO NOTES

Geo. B. O'Connell recently was admitted to partnership in the Hagerty Grain Co.

The Illinois Feed Ass'n is planning three district meetings to be held in January, at Marion Jan. 23, Bloomington, Jan. 24 and Dixon, Jan. 25.

Fred H. Clutton was re-appointed as sec'y of the Board of Trade for the 19th consecutive year; Wm. B. Bosworth as assistant sec'y for the 17th consecutive year.

The Calcium Carbonate Co. has announced the appointment of Leo J. Knapp as general manager, effective Jan. 1, succeeding Marlon Brando. Mr. Knapp had been sales manager of the company for the past six years.

The following recently were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Thos. F. Hanley, with Bache & Co., Leonard J. Paidar, Goodbody & Co., Eugene N. Morris, all of Chicago; Henry Reinhart, Kentland, Ind., and T. C. L. Gergard Sollner, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. M. Alden Countryman, professor of physics at the Illinois Institute of Technology (Armour Institute), will address the Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, at its regular meeting Jan. 15, Stevens Building Restaurant, 8th floor, 6:15 p.m. His subject will be "Atomic Energy and Your Business."

Marlan Brando, who recently resigned as general manager of the Calcium Carbonate Co., has joined the Chemical Feed Products Co. as executive vice-pres. Mr. Brando also becomes a partner with John Palmer, who two years ago organized the Chemical Feed Products Co., and O. E. Gibson in the General Sales Co., a sales service organization to serve feed dealers.

Harry C. Schaack, unopposed, was re-elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade at the annual election Jan. 14. He has served in that capacity since July 1, 1944. Prior to that time, he had successively filled the offices of second and first vice-president, as well as having served two terms of three years each as a director of the Exchange. Re-elected with Mr. Schaack was Richard F. Uhlmann to serve as first vice-pres. during 1946. J. O. McClintock was named second vice-pres. Directors who were chosen to fill three year terms were as follows: Homer P. Hargrave, John R. Murray, Lee H. Wagner, Albert C. Fischer and George W. Altorfer. William Enke, Jr., and Adam J. Riffel were named to serve on the Nominating Com'te. Members elected to the Appeal Com'te were: Ernest C. Brunke, L. Allyn Laybourn, Gilbert D. Mathy, Edward Niefert and Clarence Rowland, Jr. The following were chosen to serve on the Arbitration Com'te: Arthur J. Bailer, Paul W. Joslyn, Elmer E. Tremaine, Gardner B. Van Ness, Jr., and William J. Walton.

INDIANA

Arcola, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. installed a new hammer mill and built a new feed room.—A.E.L.

Upland, Ind.—K. M. Snyder sold his elevator here to LaMoine Detamore, who will continue the business under the same name, Upland Grain Co.—A.E.L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Vitality Mills, Inc., has completed construction of its large wholesale distributing feed warehouse, W. N. Jones, vice-pres. of the company, announced.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Abernethy Elvtr. Co., has been incorporated, Karl A. Werneke, agent; 1,000 shares n.p.v.; Karl A. Werneke, Wayne Abernethy, Jane E. Werneke.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Wm. H. Howard, 72, retired sec'y of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, died Jan. 6 following a prolonged illness. Mr. Howard had served as sec'y from 1909 until his retirement in 1943.

Fishers, Ind.—The Farm Minerals Mfg. Co., producers of mineral livestock feed, is building a \$50,000 plant to enlarge its output. The structure will cover 11,500 sq. ft., at 3835 East Twenty-first St. Paul McComas is president of the firm.

McGrawsville, Ind.—Ralph Overman has sold a half-interest in his elevator, lumber and coal business to Harrel Waters of Kokomo, Route 3, who became actively engaged in the business Jan. 1. The firm will be known as the Overman-Waters Co.

Evansville, Ind.—The Charles Nunn & Sons Milling Co. has purchased the Akin-Erskine Milling Corp.'s wheat storage elevator, warehouse and office building from Hana Aabel. Grain storage capacity is 125,000 bus. and the buildings cover almost a half block. The Nunn Milling Co. will take possession June 30, 1946, according to Dorris Nunn.—W.B.C.

Tiosa (Rochester p.o.), Ind.—Joe Bidwell, former Akron grocer, has purchased the local elevator of Gresham Lough. Clarence (Pat) Overmyer, who recently returned from service, will manage the business. Mr. Bidwell took possession Dec. 10. He plans to remodel the property and will add several new lines of merchandise and supplies to the present stock.

Kitchel, Ind.—Marvin Ketrang of New Paris, O., has purchased the Kitchel Grain & Coal Co. and the two adjoining residence properties from A. N. Hudson, taking possession of the business Jan. 1. Mr. Hudson has owned and operated the elevator since 1923. Mr. Ketrang had been an employee of the New Paris elevator for several years prior to entering the U. S. Armed Service. He was medically discharged following injuries received in service.

IOWA

New Sharon, Ia.—The Lamis Elevator has installed a new hammer mill.

Estherville, Ia.—Greig & Co. have completed installation of a corn drying plant.

Cedar, Ia.—H. E. McBurney sold his business to Cedar & Fremont Elvtr. Co.

Belmond, Ia.—Chestor Knudsen has sold his feed mill to Norris P. Nelson, who recently returned from U. S. service.

Lake Park, Ia.—C. E. Arnold, owner of the Arnold Grain & Livestock Co., has completed plans for construction of an alfalfa dehydrating plant here, to cost about \$50,000.

Chatsworth, Ia.—Geo. S. Schafer has sold his local elevator to the Akron Milling Co., possession given Jan. 1. The elevator is being operated by the new owner as a branch of the Akron Milling Co.

Martelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting reported gross sales for the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 totaled \$520,364.13, with a net profit of \$22,090.45. Henry Lovig, manager, reported 188,751 bus. of soybeans processed in the co-operative's plant during the same period.

Boxholm, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting on Dec. 8, 1945 and \$25,040 was reported as the net profits for the fiscal year. Carroll Adams is manager.

Waverly, Ia.—Work on the 80,000-bu. grain elevator for the Waverly Sugar Co. is expected to start soon. Contract was let to the Ryan Const. Co. Excavation is under way at the site.

Holland, Ia.—Max Belz, who has been owner and manager of the Holland Grain Co. for the past five years, has sold his elevator and business to his father, Raymond Belz of Conrad, who has taken possession. Max Belz will study for the ministry.—O.E.J.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator & Exchange at its annual meeting Dec. 28 reported total business transacted in 1945 was \$880,000, the largest year in its history. The gross profit on sales amounted to approximately 7 per cent; the net gain, 2 per cent. A 6 per cent dividend was paid to stockholders.

Des Moines, Ia.—Vylactos Laboratories, Inc., an affiliate of Sargent & Co., has started construction of a \$50,000 plant for the manufacture of dried molasses and vitamin concentrates. The masonry and glass block building will be located south of the Sargent plant. It will be one story, 80x201 ft. and will include an office and warehouse.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is planning to add a lumber yard to its business units, to serve its growing membership. In the six months between Apr. 30 and Oct. 31, the company did nearly \$1,401,000 of business and made a net savings of \$30,187. A propane gas plant, and the addition of electrical appliances and farm machinery are other parts of the expansion program planned by the company. John H. Weddle is manager of the association.—O.E.J.

Spencer, Ia.—The Soils Department of Iowa State College is concluding a series of meetings for fertilizer dealers with a meeting here Jan. 18, at 7:30 p.m. The purpose of the meetings has been to discuss fertilizer recommendations and general principles of fertilizer uses for the coming year. Other meetings were held at Toledo, Charles City, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Mt. Pleasant, Albia, Dewitt, Red Oak, Elkader, Creston, Waterloo, Jefferson, Denison, Mason City, Webster City, Algona and Sheldon.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A conference here to discuss the European corn borer, its effect on corn growing in Iowa, and present methods of control, was scheduled for Jan. 16 and 17, sponsored by the agricultural comite of the Chamber of Commerce. Producers of hybrid seed corn will tell what is being accomplished in breeding a corn plant with a stiffer stalk and other ways of resisting borer attack. Among the speakers were scheduled W. G. Bradley, director of the U. S. Corn Borer Laboratory at Toledo, O.; G. F. Sprague, Iowa Experiment Station; A. M. Vance, of U. S. Borer Laboratory, Lafayette, Ind.; H. E. Gunderson, Iowa State College; Carl J. Drake, state entomologist; Geo. C. Decker, Natural History survey, Urbana, Ill.; Frank Irons, U. S. Bureau of Agr. Engineering, Toledo, O. A corn borer exhibit will be in the conference rooms. A banquet and evening session Jan. 16 will have Dr. Chas. E. Friley, pres. of Iowa State College, and Gov. Robert D. Blue as speakers.

KANSAS

Salina, Kan.—The Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co. has succeeded the Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co.

Dundee, Kan.—John S. Notestine is now sole owner of the Midwest Grain Co. He will continue the business under the same name.

Seneca, Kan.—Harry Liggett of Topeka plans to build an alfalfa dehydrating plant near the stockyards. It is hoped to have it in operation by April 1.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The Markley Feed, Seed & Produce has changed its name to the Ellis Produce & Feed Store, Elmer Ellis, the new owner, announced.—G. M. H.

Little River, Kan.—W. H. Burke, prominent local grainman who was gravely injured weeks ago when attacked by a steer, was able to leave the hospital recently.—G. M. H.

Scott City, Kan.—The V. M. Harris Grain & Seed Co. elevator was leased recently by J. P. Johnson, of Colby, Kan., who returned recently from service in the Pacific.—G. M. H.

White City, Kan.—George Hauserman, who has been in the elevator business for 16 years, recently sold his business to Sigle & Eberly, experienced grainmen of Herington, Kan.—G. M. H.

Alden, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is planning to erect a modern 100,000-bu. grain elevator here, complete with office, scale and equipment for selling gas and oil, to be ready for use next wheat harvest.

Garden City, Kan.—A contract was signed recently by the officials of the Garden City Co-operative Equity Exchange for the construction of a 500,000-bu. grain elevator. Work is scheduled to start in March.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—W. E. McCasky, Jr., general manager of the Midwest Alfalfa Mills, will be married here to Miss Mildred Corrine Thurman, Erie, Kan., on Jan. 26, in the Plymouth Congregational church.—G. M. H.

Moscow, Kan.—W. C. Grandstaff, who was manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator here, resigned recently. He will be succeeded by Vernon Reazin, of St. John, Kan., who recently returned from the army service.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—The many friends of Fred Derby, of the Derby Grain Co., will be pleased to learn that he is home again. The removal of cataract from eye was an entire success, he writes, "It is just wonderful what I see, and realize what I have missed seeing for so many years."

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator is building a 24x36 ft. office, of frame construction, Spanish type architecture, with built-up roof and pressed brick siding. A new Fairbanks-Morse 50-ton scale, with printograph dial and 10x45 ft. concrete deck, will be installed, Fred C. Laudick, manager, announced. The new office is being built just west of the present one, which will be razed later.

Medora, Kan.—Guss Ratzlaff, who is employed by the Kelly Milling Co., was married recently to Mrs. Viola Doyle, of Medora. Mr. Ratzlaff recently was discharged from the army after serving five years in the service.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—R. C. Davidson, Jr., veteran officer of several years in the navy, is a new member of the Hutchinson Board of Trade. He is joining his father in the R. C. Davidson Grain Co., operating also a terminal elevator here. Joe Brada is also a new member of the Exchange.

Emporia, Kan.—The Lord Grain Co., Inc., was granted a Kansas charter recently by the Sec'y of State to manufacture, process and mill feeds, seeds and grain. The corporation will begin business with \$1,000 of an authorized capital of \$10,000, with Ted W. Lord as resident agent.—G. M. H.

Alma, Kan.—Eldon Gladow, who has been employed by General Mills, Inc., for the past three years in Kansas City and Wichita, was married recently to Irene Lohse of Hanover, Kan. Mr. Gladow, who is a graduate of Kansas State College, Manhattan, is now with General Mills in the company's research department.—G. M. H.

Belpre, Kan.—Forest Brown, an employee of the Craig Elvtr. Co. here, was killed and his wife seriously injured Jan. 6, when their car collided with one driven by A. B. Turner, of McPherson, Kan., at a road intersection south of Belpre. Besides his wife, Mr. Brown is survived by three sons.—G. M. H.

Pleasanton, Kan.—The Boonville Mills Co., Boonville, Mo., and Kansas City, has purchased the property and business of the Blaker Milling Co. The flour milling machinery in the plant is being dismantled and will be sold. New machinery for corn milling and for the manufacture of feeds will be installed. Robert Hall of Oswego, Kan., who lately received his honorable discharge from the army, will be manager of the local plant.

Lebanon, Kan.—James Louis Gouldie, 38, truck driver for the Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co. of Salina, was killed instantly recently on the Union Pacific crossing on highway 281, when the truck which he was driving was struck by the second section of a west-bound passenger train. The truck was completely demolished, and in the impact it was thrown into a ditch on the side of the tracks and landed about a half a block west.—G.M.H.

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Horton, Kan.—Sgt. Donald Myers, who served with the Marines in the South Pacific, was discharged recently from the Marine Corps at San Diego, and will be associated with his father in the Myers Coal & Feed Co. He participated in the bitter fighting with the Japs on Guadalcanal, Guam and Okinawa.—G. M. H.

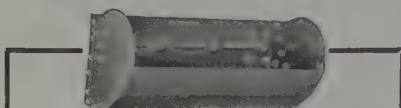
Wichita, Kan.—The Ass'n of Operative Millers, District 1, comprised of the southern portion of Kansas and of Colorado, held its annual meeting recently at the Allis Hotel. J. B. Steele, of the William Kelly Milling Co., was chairman, and William P. Riley is sec'y-treasurer. About one hundred members attended the meeting.—G.M.H.

Scandia, Kan.—Workers at the Scandia Elevator are mourning the loss of a cat, cited as being the champion rat-catcher of the town. The animal had been at the elevator for six and a half years, said Chris Nelson, manager of the elevator. It is estimated that 1500 rats preceded her in death. He estimates this figure on the basis of a record kept of her rat-catching during a recent ten-day period when her bag totaled sixty-two rodents.—G.M.H.

Wamego, Kan.—In line with its strict policy of always keeping its premises neat and clean, the Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co. recently had its plant beautified by the application of a coat of aluminum paint. All buildings owned by the company, including the 60-ft. elevator, the ice plant, coal bins, warehouses, hay shed, corn cribs and garages, were sprayed. The office building was modernized several years ago and is considered one of the best looking grain elevator offices in the state.—G.M.H.

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KENTUCKY

Clinton, Ky.—The Star Milling Co., Inc., a Kentucky Corporation, is being dissolved, D. W. Ringo, pres., announced.

Henderson, Ky.—An overheated stove caused a fire at the Henderson Elvtr. Co. elevator Jan. 1, which did slight damage to the firm's office.—W.B.C.

Clinton, Ky.—Don McKinley, recently discharged from the U. S. Navy, received a serious leg injury recently while working at the Star Milling Co. corn crib.

Lexington, Ky.—Job D. Turner, Sr., head of the feed and fertilizer department of the University of Kentucky Experiment Station, and veteran state feed control official, died of a heart attack Jan. 1.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire breaking out high up in the elevator of the Gold Proof Milling Co., Jan. 5, caused damage of only about \$400. The elevator is owned by the Indiana Grain Co-operative.—A.W.W.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Dr. S. H. Williams of Crofton has been elected pres. of the Hopkinsville Milling Co. as successor to L. B. Yost, who died in July. Harry Kelly recently succeeded Geo. M. Clarke as superintendent in charge of operations.

Louisville, Ky.—The Cooke Wholesale Feed Co., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by V. V. and Almond Cooke, and Earl O. Goodman. V. V. Cooke, owner of a large stock farm, established a wholesale feed company some months ago in the heart of the trucking district.—A.W.W.

Lebanon, Ky.—Ward Henderson recently resigned as manager of the local Southern States Co-op. Store and on Jan. 1 took over the duties of field manager in charge of retail sales for the Haydon Mill & Grain Co.'s three units at Springfield, Lebanon and Campbellsville. He will continue to reside here.

MICHIGAN

Chelsea, Mich.—Roy C. Ives has sold the feed business operated as the Farmers Supply Co. to Roland Lindsey, who took immediate possession.

New Haven, Mich.—The 80-year-old New Haven Mill was gutted by fire at 7:30 a. m. Dec. 31, the loss estimated at \$12,000. Only a shell of the building remains. Jesse C. Silver and Geo. C. Jones, owners, have not decided whether it will be rebuilt.

Homer, Mich.—The Wilson Mills has been purchased by Kahlbaum Bros. of Carleton, who took possession Jan. 2. The feed mill was known for many years as the Cortright Milling Co., the Cortrights selling to C. E. Wilson three years ago. The mill, which has operated continuously since 1887, will continue its operation as a flour and feed mill under the supervision of Monte E. Kahlbaum and Warren S. Kahlbaum. Gerald Mieden, who has been associated with Kahlbaum Bros. for the past 18 years, will manage the mill. Plans include the installation of new feed grinding equipment.

MINNESOTA

Wells, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has placed in operation its new corn drying equipment.

Monticello, Minn.—The Farm Supply recently completed construction of a 48 x 60 ft. feed storage room adjoining the mill.

Crookston, Minn.—S. M. Silverston, 86, one of the founders of the Crookston Milling Co., died Jan. 5, after a month's illness.

Grove City, Minn.—The Farm Feed Mfg. Co. of Litchfield has purchased the Farmers Exchange Elevator, the former Nelson-Lund Co., from Jos. Hartung of Bismarck, N. D. Darrell Memsink, the Litchfield manager, will manage the local plant also. The elevator will be used for storage and grain will be bought locally.

Stockton, Minn.—The explosion of a hot water radiator in the office of the flour mill owned by the Stockton Roller Mill Co. caused some damage Dec. 17.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The seed and feed plant of the Land O' Lakes Creamery, Inc., housed in a local elevator, burned recently, the loss estimated at \$100,000 by Stewart McLeon, general manager.

Hawley, Minn.—C. O. Scow, former owner of the Hawley Flour Mills, has repurchased the business from Frank Adameck and is now operating the plant assisted by William Johnson and Ed Sanford.

Chisholm, Minn.—The Merchants Feed Co. took over the General Mills, Inc., Farm Service Division store. Merchants Feed Co., owned and operated by Melvin Clark and Anthony Altavilla, will continue handling a complete line of feed, grain, hay and seeds, and Gold Medal flour.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has completed its modern corn drying plant and placed it in operation. Lowell Rasmussen, son of Mgr. K. C. Rasmussen, who recently returned home after more than three years of service with the Coast Guard in the Pacific, is in charge of the new plant.

Duluth, Minn.—Harry B. Stoker was elected 1946 president of the Duluth Board of Trade at the annual election held Jan. 15. H. Watson Wilson was elected vice-pres., and Wilbur B. Joyce, Ely Salyards and Frank C. Tenney were elected directors for three year terms. K. S. Bagley was named to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of H. W. Wilson, his term expiring in 1947. Elected to the Board of Arbitration were J. R. McCarthy, B. T. Dinham and M. P. McGraw. Elected to the Board of Appeals were C. E. Fuller, Jr., E. H. Schumacher, W. F. Starkey, G. C. Wilson and J. A. Bennison.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Pillsbury band played its traditional program of holiday music on the trading floor of the Chamber of Commerce at the close of trading Dec. 31.

S. H. Peterson, northwest representative of the Crete (Neb.) Mills, with headquarters in Minneapolis, recently returned to his duties after several weeks' illness.

Levens Milling Co. has been organized, to manufacture, grind, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of animal feed, fertilizer, grains, etc.; Vrem D. Levens, Leo Levens, L. C. Perlamm, Jr.

Frank H. Peavey Wells, 40, son of Frederick B. Wells, Sr., pres. of F. H. Peavey & Co., died Jan. 4 in Pittsburgh. He had been in ill health since a medical discharge from the army 18 months ago.

Howard I. McMillan, president of Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., was elected a director of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to succeed the late Paul C. Rutherford, representative of terminal elevator interests.

A. C. Remele, vice-pres. of the Van Dusen Harrington Co., was elected president of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n at its annual meeting Jan. 3. Frank B. Townsend, traffic director, was made executive vice-pres. D. E. Fraser of the Cereal Grading Co. and J. F. Adams of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. are the other vice-presidents.

C. W. Shelley, chief grain inspector, has started the cutting down of the Grain Inspection Division force, 14 of 39 to go having been laid off by Jan. 4, which included 9 samplers, 4 weighers and one laboratory technician. Ten of the group, he pointed out, have been on leave as of Jan. 1 before his new order became effective. The layoffs were necessitated by the legislative advisory commission's recent action granting only about \$6,000 of the grain inspection division's request for \$95,000. Many of the men had been working part time in 1945 but the grain inspection division had asked funds for their work on a full time basis in 1946 because it expected an unusual amount of grain shipments during the winter.

Reuel F. Morean, assistant director of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. of Commodity Credit Corp. and Production and Marketing Adm., long a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died Jan. 7 at Tucson, Ariz., of a heart attack. Mr. Morean began his grain career as a young man with Cargill, Inc., later becoming associated with the Sheffield Grain Corp., and finally conducting his own commission business. He associated himself with the U. S. Dept. of Agr. as assistant to Director Jas. A. Cole in 1939.

ST. PAUL LETTER

North West Co-operative Mills will build a feed grinding and mixing plant, to cost about \$200,000, between Prior and Fairview Aves. Hogneson Const. Co. has the general contract.

Taking of testimony in the license cancellation case of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission against the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul started Jan. 8. The commission's order to show why the Ass'n's licenses as commission merchants in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth should not be revoked, is the result of the petition of Ray P. Chase, one of the commissioners, last summer. The charges in the Chase petition were selling itself grain consigned to it as a licensed commission merchant, and falsifying the figures in its application for a license. The results of an audit of its books by an accountant of the commission will be presented by L. R. Bitney, commission statistician.

MISSOURI

Columbus, Mo.—The M. F. A. Central Co-op. sustained a small fire loss on Dec. 28 and 29 to its building and stock.

Springfield, Mo.—Elmer Ferguson has been named manager of the Springfield Flour Mills, subsidiary of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, suffered a severe stomach attack in Kansas City Jan. 11, shortly after he addressed the second annual agricultural forum sponsored by the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and left at once for his home here. He has sufficiently recovered to make visits among the local trade.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Lieut. Earl P. Howser, 23, who was employed by the Mid-Continent Grain Co. before enlisting in the armed service in 1942, has been listed as killed Jan. 28, 1945 in Germany. He was a radar observer on a B-24, and had been missing in action. Memorial services were held recently for him.—G.M.H.

J. M. Hall was elected president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n for the coming year. R. E. Huffine, formerly second vice-pres., automatically advanced to the position of first vice-pres. B. F. Tyler, Jr., was named second vice-pres., and three directors were re-elected: W. L. Gordon, W. G. Zimmerman and D. B. Tilson.

Oscar Straube, pres., announced a change of the name May Way Feed Mills, Inc., to Pay Way Feed Mills, Inc., effective Jan. 1. Mr. Straube at the same time announced that he had purchased the interest of Gilbert L. May, who is in Colorado for an extended rest. R. L. Vaughn has been appointed general sales manager of Pay Way Feed Mills, Inc.

T. A. O'Sullivan was named president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, R. H. Sturtevant, first vice-pres. and B. J. O'Dowd, second vice-pres., at the recent annual election. Successful candidates for six directors of the exchange are E. R. Jensen, who led the ticket, F. J. Fitzpatrick, E. F. Merrill, E. C. Meservey, Jr., W. R. Smith and J. B. Gregg. Carryover directors are E. M. Summers, F. J. Russell, W. E. Root, J. M. Flynn, J. K. Christopher and L. W. Johnson. The newly elected arbitration committee will consist of H. G. Stevenson, S. G. Cronin, Elmer H. Reed, F. W. Bartlett, Jr., and C. J. Gundelfinger. The new officers were installed Jan. 15.

Frank A. Theis, pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., has been elected director of the Kansas City Power & Light Co.

Four new directors of the Grain Clearing Co. were elected for 1946 as follows: W. B. Young, A. D. Thomason, Harold A. Merrill and F. A. Theis. The first three will serve two years and Mr. Theis one year. These and holdover directors elected the following officers for the coming year: E. E. Klecan, Klecan Grain Co., pres.; Gunnard Johnson, Wolcott-Lincoln, Inc., first vice-pres.; W. B. Young, Goffe & Carkener, Inc., second vice-pres.; F. W. Bartlett, Jr., Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., sec'y-treas.

CIO employees at the Corn Products Refining Co. of North Kansas City voted unanimously Jan. 2 to strike, and the plant as a result was shut down at 1 a. m. Jan. 15. Edward Chevlin, international representative of the CIO union, said the strike was being conducted simultaneously with strikes at other Corn Products plants at Pekin and Argo, Ill. Here 550 hourly rates employees are affected; at Pekin, 1,100, and at Argo, 1,800. The local plant's purchasing department announced forward buying of corn would continue and that grain being delivered against earlier contracts would be diverted in local public elevators for storage until operations can be resumed. The vote to strike was an endorsement of a wage ultimatum presented the corn-processing industry by an amalgamation of unions.

MONTANA

Hamilton, Mont.—The Hamilton Flour Mill has completed repairs following a \$12,000 fire the past summer and has resumed operations. Missoula (Mont.) Mercantile Co. is owner of the mill.

Baker, Mont.—Fred Korneychuck is new manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator, succeeding Karl Wenz who resigned to return to farming. Mr. Wenz remained at the elevator until Jan. 15, to get the new manager started.

Red Lodge, Mont.—Alfred F. Heikkila resigned his position at the National Bank to become a member of the Roberts Elevtr. Co., having purchased the interests of F. M. Clark of Billings and Wm. Clark of Clark, Wyo. He will be associated in the business with his father, Emil Heikkila, John C. Abrahamson and Albert Budas.

NEBRASKA

Blair, Neb.—A. G. Mansfield will build a warehouse on the lot he recently purchased west of his feed store.

Gering, Neb.—Paul Hakes, former operator of a tourist court at Sidney, will build an alfalfa dehydrating plant here.

Ohiowa, Neb.—Burdette Bauers of Tecumseh, an ex-service man, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Norman, Neb.—A new cup belt and cups have been installed at the Shannon Grain Elevator. Eck Olsen did the work.

Greeley, Neb.—Wm. Borre is new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op Elevator, succeeding Harold Nielsen who resigned.

Inland, Neb.—Billy Edmondson, Hastings, is new manager of the County Grain Co. elevator, succeeding the late F. H. Yilk.

Falls City, Neb.—Frank Miller, local manager of the Goffe-Carkener Grain Co., recently slipped on ice, falling and breaking his right arm.—I.D.A.

Omaha, Neb.—The grain drier at the Illinois Central Elevator is being rebuilt. Changes at the elevator also include replacement of coke ovens with oil heat.

Scotia, Neb.—The Scotia Grain & Feed Co. is putting in a concrete floor in its warehouse south of the elevator in order to provide more storage space for feed.

Clinton, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. of Gordon on Jan. 1 took over the Barstow Elevator. Leo Taylor will serve as manager. The elevator was purchased Oct. 5, 1945.

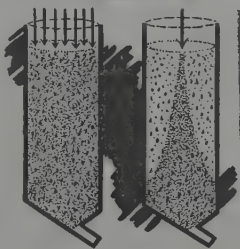
Jansen, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. of Kansas City has leased a site along the Rock Island tracks where it will build a 200,000-bu. grain elevator as soon as weather conditions permit.

Brock, Neb.—The two elevators of the Brock Grain Co. with a total capacity of 20,000 bus. of grain, and the 10,000-bu. elevator owned by Wm. L. Biere, all recently purchased by the Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., will be managed by C. P. Lockwood.

Rulo, Neb.—Ray Majerus, farmer and hay dealer, is building an alfalfa processing mill on Highway 4, west of here. The 40x80 ft. foundation has been built. Lack of construction materials is occasioning delay but he hopes to have the plant ready for this year's alfalfa crop.

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No. 17 What is the "coring" method of applying grain fumigants? Is it effective?

A procedure involving pouring fumigant at the bin opening while grain is drawn at the bottom in order to pull a "core" of treated grain through the bin. While having supporters, the method encourages inaccurate dosage and seemingly ignores the principle that sideward diffusion of gas is inadequate.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Arlington, Neb.—J. D. Gifford of Fremont has opened a new feed mill at the east end of the Gifford Implement Co. elevator. The plant has a capacity of 3 carloads a day and employs seven persons.

Lexington, Neb.—Albert Kjar, owner of the Kjar Hay & Grain Co. of Lexington and Overton, was elected pres. of the Nebraska Irrigation Ass'n at the association's annual convention at North Platte.

Schuyler, Neb.—Karl Zuelow was painfully injured recently in a fall from a ladder while at work at the Schuyler Milling Co. mill. He fell 11 ft. and landed on a hoist. Fortunately no bones were broken.

Omaha, Neb.—John P. Lake, recently out of the army service, is again with the Continental Grain Co. here. Mr. Lake is a son of Fred W. Lake, president and general manager of the Colorado Mfg. & Elevtr. Co., Denver.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Feeding Co., to produce and market feeds, capitalized at \$350,000, and W. J. Foxley, Inc., capital, \$250,000, have been organized; incorporators, Wm. J. and Eileen G. Foxley and Edwin Cassem.

Alfalfa Center (Odessa p.o.), Neb.—The Kaw Dehydrating Co.'s new alfalfa dehydrating plant will be constructed here, James O. Wolfe, Topeka, Kan., announced. The location was changed from that originally selected just west of the Jensen sales barn.

Primrose, Neb.—Rudolph Socha, local manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. who recently returned from 28 months active duty in the Pacific theater, will be married soon to Dorothy Sobotka, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sobotka of Inman, Neb.—G. M. H.

Barneston, Neb.—I was discharged from the Army Nov. 10, 1945, and recently purchased the elevator formerly owned by the O. A. Cooper Co., whose home office is at Humboldt, Neb. I am operating the elevator as the Bahr Grain Co., handling grain, feed and coal.—Fred Bahr.

Wayne, Neb.—The plant and business of the Wayne Grain & Coal Co. was purchased recently by the Dorr Feed Mill, owned by Harold E. and Melvin G. Dorr, brothers, of Marcus, Ia. Extensive repair work is planned for the local plant by the new owners. A warehouse will be built and feed grinding and mixing equipment installed where they will do custom grinding and mixing. They are conducting a general grain and feed business with Robert Addy of Marcus, recently returned from army service, as manager.

Clearwater, Neb.—J. A. Middleton of Neligh has succeeded V. H. Uridel, resigned, as manager of the Clearwater Elevtr. Co. Mr. Middleton resigned from his position with J. J. Melick & Sons of Neligh, after over 12 years with the firm. He has had 32 years' experience in the grain business.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. M. Hammond was re-elected pres. of the Lincoln Grain Exchange at the annual election Jan. 5. Other officers re-elected for 1946 include Cobe S. Venner, vice-pres., and Walter Whitten, sec'y-treas. The board of directors includes the above named officers and J. Edward Paul.

NEW JERSEY

Newton, N. J.—Lt. Austin Risse, Newton, who is salesman in New Jersey for Kasco Mills, Inc., and who has been with the dog platoon in Italy, has been discharged and will again be calling on trade in New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—The New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, a division of the Rocky Mountain Ass'n, will hold a business meeting to elect officers for the coming year at the Hilton Hotel Jan. 13. Speakers will include Prof. W. E. Watkins, Nutrition Chemist and Associate in Animal Husbandry of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station; E. E. Anderson, dairy-poultry specialist of the Extension Service; R. W. Ludwick, of the Feed Control Office.—L. N. C.

NEW YORK

Rochester, N. Y.—The Grange League Federation bean elevator in Phelps County burned recently, the loss estimated at \$80,000, partly covered by insurance.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Fuller's mill at 1416 Broadway, operated by three generations of the Fuller family, has been sold to John L. Urquhart, Cobleskill, who will continue the business.

Waverly, N. Y.—Capt. V. C. Heiman, who was in charge of the research department of Kasco Mills, Inc., at the time he enlisted, has been discharged from service and is back as director of research.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thos. C. O'Brien, Jr., assistant superintendent of Connecting Terminal Elevator in Buffalo before entering the service in May, 1944, has been promoted to lieutenant junior grade. He is attached to the 28th Naval Construction Battalion in Tokyo. He is the son of Thos. C. O'Brien, Superior Grain Corporation executive in Buffalo.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Manufacture of pellet feeds will be undertaken in large quantities here during 1946 by the Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., which is planning an expansion of its plant in Ganson St. This mill, which supplies a large portion of the co-operative's feeds distributed to farmers over a wide area, plans to maintain an annual production of about \$75,000,000 worth of feeds. Output of animal feeds has just about kept pace with demand, although shortages have developed from time to time.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Peters, N. D.—Geo Kambeitz is new manager of the Doyle Grain Co.

Casselton, N. D.—The Casselton Elevtr. Co. elevator suffered a small amount of damage from fire recently.

Hurdsfield, N. D.—Chas. W. Follensbee, manager of the Occident Elevator for the past 18 years, died unexpectedly Dec. 17.

Selfridge, N. D.—When Mgr. Pithey opened the W. E. Kurlie elevator for business recently, he discovered it was on fire. Quick action with fire fighting apparatus at hand soon extinguished the blaze. The elevator was filled to capacity with this year's grain.

Minot, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator handled 1,492,000 bus. of grain during the past fiscal year, Mgr. C. W. Jordahl reported. He also reported that since the fiscal year was completed, May 31, 1945, more than a million bushels of grain have passed thru the elevator.

OHIO

Dorset, O.—The Dorset Milling Co. property recently was purchased by David H. and Richard K. Johns, who opened their business Jan. 1.

Dayton, O.—Russell C. Younce of Newark, O., feed inspector with the Ohio State Dept. of Agr. for the past four years, has joined the Davis Enterprises of Dayton and Chicago as Ohio representative.

Troy, O.—The Troy Grain & Supply Ass'n, whose elevator, grinding room and office burned to the ground Dec. 18, was back in business on Mulberry St., Dec. 20, and since has moved to the former tobacco warehouse next door to the burned elevator. R. E. Royer, manager, is using the company's storage bins in selling feeds.

Toledo, O.—Paul Atkinson, manager of the Norris Grain Co. here, was re-elected Jan. 7 for a second term as president of the Toledo Board of Trade. D. L. Norby, manager of Cargill, Inc., was re-elected first vice-pres., his fourth term in that office. Also re-elected were L. J. Schuster, of L. J. Schuster Co., as second vice-pres., and Paul M. Barnes as treasurer. Alfred W. Schultz, who recently returned from naval service, was re-elected sec'y for the 15th term of office. He has been affiliated with the Board of Trade 21 years.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Division of the National Biscuit Co. has let contracts for the erection of additional storage of 2,000,000 bus. capacity at its local milling plant. The new construction will give the National Biscuit Co. aggregate storage of 6,400,000 bus. adjoining the local mill. Construction work will get under way at once, and it is hoped to have the addition ready to take in wheat by time the new crop begins to move next summer. The new addition will be almost an exact duplicate of the tanks erected by the company in 1930.

OKLAHOMA

Okeene, Okla.—Warren Nichols is new assistant sales manager at the Okeene Milling Co. plant. He recently was discharged from the army after spending several years in China.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—James S. Hargett, pres. of the southwestern division of General Mills and vice-pres. of General Mills, Inc., was chosen pres. of the Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce.

Burlington, Okla.—Construction of an alfalfa mill is scheduled to start on the Schoeb ranch south of here in March. The Santa Fe will build a switch to the plant, which will be of all-steel construction.

Shawnee, Okla.—Construction of the 16 bins for the Shawnee Milling Co. is being rushed to completion by the Chalmers & Borton contractors. When completed the new bins will be 100 ft. high, and 20 ft. in diameter.

Kingfisher, Okla.—J. O. Phillips, 77, former sales manager for the Kingfisher Mill & Elevtr. Co., died Dec. 25 in an Oklahoma City hospital. Mr. Phillips was connected with the mill for 30 years before his retirement a few years ago.

Frederick, Okla.—The E. O. Billingslea Grain Co. has installed a sun cured alfalfa mill and will make mixed feeds as a mineral supplement. The mill building is 30 x 60 ft. and a warehouse, 30 x 70 ft., is being completed. Additional machinery has been ordered.

Moore, Okla.—An alfalfa mill, 40 x 60 ft., is being built here on the Santa Fe tracks. Equipment to be installed includes two motors, a dehydrator, hammer mill and hay cutter. Completion is promised for Feb. 1. Robert Hall of Moore will head the new venture and his father, E. C. Hall, will be in charge of sales.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Jerry L. Yergler, 56, vice-pres. and general manager of the Acme Flour Mills Co., died Jan. 1, following an illness of several months. Mr. Yergler had been a leader in the milling industry in Oklahoma for many years, starting more than 25 years ago at Kingfisher, Okla. He joined the Acme Flour Mills Co. in 1922 as traffic manager, subsequently becoming head of the grain department, and was named general manager of the company in 1929 when the Moore-Lowry interests purchased the business. He was a director in the Millers National Federation and had served as pres. of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Wilbur, Wash.—Fire Jan. 8 destroyed the Columbia River Milling Co.'s flour mill and a warehouse containing wheat, causing a loss of \$100,000. Partial insurance.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will again hold its annual meeting at Washington Hotel, Seattle, Feb. 22. From advance reservations indications are that attendance will set an all-time high for this live feed dealers organization.—F.K.H.

Portland, Ore.—The Quaker Oats Co. is reported to be negotiating with the Union Pacific railroad for the rental of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator, now under lease to Kerr Gifford Co. If the deal is consummated, the latter firm will surrender its lease in another year.

Spokane, Wash.—E. C. (Gene) Cole is back at his desk as local manager of the grain department at Boyd-Conlee Co. Gene returned to his job from his long service in the Army in November; and his first act was to get tied up with some marriage vows.—D.M.G.

Seattle, Wash.—Jim McCormack, grain broker, is a new member in the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. He recently vacated his position as manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, which job he held down and kept running smoothly awaiting the return of John Wilson, who has recently completed his service with the U. S. Navy.—D.M.G.

Portland, Ore.—A critical flour sacks shortage threatens to slash production of Pacific Northwest Flour mills, according to R. D. Tytle, sec'y of Pacific Northwest Millers Ass'n. Firms making up his organization reported they were without bags for their output from February on. Distance from the source of supply makes the situation worse here than in other parts of the country.—F.K.H.

Tygh Valley, Ore.—The importance of maintaining soil fertility through the use of nitrates, sulphur, boron and other chemicals was emphasized at the recent annual meeting here of the Southern Wasco Soil Conservation District. Guy R. McDole, zone technician for the soil conservation service, Portland, was main speaker. He described the affect of soil chemicals on human and animal welfare, and also stressed the importance of soil management, under which crop rotation contour forming and conservation and water are vital factors.—F.K.H.

Stayton, Ore. — Santiam Farmers Union Co-op. celebrated completion of its new elevator with an "open house" that was attended by over 200 persons. Matthew J. Martin, of Silverton, has been named manager of the modern plant. He explained that three locals, Jordan Valley, Sublimity and Aumsville, are responsible for the co-operative, membership of which numbers 135. The new plant has 12,000 ft. of floor space, three balconies above main floor, with specialized installations that include two fanning mills, a large combination and indent cleaner, a draper machine, hammer mill and feed mixer. The plant is 100x140 ft. with 12x40 ft. basement. Height of basement to top of elevator is 50 ft.—F. K. H.

Lakeview, Ore.—By the time another harvest rolls around Lakeview will have a grain elevator to meet the demands of farmers. The go-ahead sign was given by members of the Lake County Co-operative in a special meeting, presided over by Vice-Chairman Elmo Angele, in the absence of Chairman J. C. Clark. The elevator is to be located adjacent to the main warehouse, and construction will get under way as soon as weather permits, and building materials are available. Plans call for an elevator with a capacity of 183,000 bus., and equipped with automatic scales. The Co-op. will construct a machinery sales room, across from the main warehouse. A group of Modoc County, Cal., farmers was present to outline a plan for consolidation with the Lake County Co-op. They suggested that the Lake County organization buy out Ray Henderson business in Alturas, which would provide a feed mill and other machinery and that farmers in Modoc County purchase common stock in the Lake County Co-op.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis C. Fowler, sec'y of the Portland Grain Exchange, was elected manager of the Portland Merchants Exchange recently.

PENNSYLVANIA

Midway, Pa.—Leonard G. Bamford of Midway has been appointed a director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, to fill the remaining vacancy caused by increasing the number of directors from 13 to 15.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. announced that business formerly handled thru its Pittsburgh office following the transfer of R. S. Hjelmesth, in charge there, to Dallas, Tex., will now be under R. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., salesmanager, operating out of the Buffalo mill. Smith will continue in charge of New York state sales, and in addition will handle all sales in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, formerly handled by the Pittsburgh office.

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Hecla, S. D.—William Estee, formerly of Lisbon, N. D., has accepted a position with the Estee Elvtr. Co. as assistant manager, and has moved his family here.

Iroquois, S. D.—The Peavey Elevators took over the Farmers Elevator Jan. 1 and now has both elevators with Boyd Salter as manager of them. Gene Whites is assisting at the Peavey Elevator.

Vermillion, S. D.—The J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. has enlarged its feed plant with construction of a warehouse and installation of a ton-mixer, legs and sacking bins. The Younglove Const. Co. did the work.

Bridgewater, S. D.—Walter Unke, who recently resigned as manager of the farm service division of General Mills, Inc., at Sioux Falls, has purchased an elevator here and another at Parkston, S. D., which he will operate.

Burbank, S. D.—The King Grain Co. recently built a 20,000-bu., iron clad elevator, equipped with two legs, direct connected motors, 30-ton truck scale, overhead truck lift, 100-bu. hopper scale. Younglove Const. Co. had the contract.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Fire, resulting from spontaneous combustion in a storage bin containing 40,000 bus. of corn at the Western Soybean Mills Jan. 5, proved hard to get at, requiring several hours' work to extinguish. Damage was confined to the bin and its grain.

Beresford, S. D.—Roy Horn of Vermillion received a broken collar bone, head cuts and other injuries recently when the truck he was driving was struck by a Chicago & Northwestern passenger train at the local crossing. He had just unloaded grain at the Fruen Elevator and was drying the empty truck back to Vermillion when the accident occurred. Willis Nelson, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator near by, took the injured man to a local physician for first aid. Later he was removed to a Vermillion hospital.

SOUTHEAST

Huntington, W. Va.—Edwin F. Wickline, vice-pres. of Gwinn Bros. & Co., died Dec. 20.

Dalton, Ga.—The Georgia Mountain Growers Ass'n will build a \$15,000 feed mill here. John Castleberry is manager of the co-operative.

Marshville, N. C.—The Collins Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire Dec. 18. The office and scale were saved. The fire started in a shuck pile at the back of the building and burned thru to the front. The firm is operated by T. P. Collins and his sons, T. B. and R. H. Collins.

Atlanta, Ga.—S. Paul Travis has returned to the brokerage business here after three years in the army medical corps, where he attained the rank of sergeant. He has opened an office at 12 A. B. C. Terminal and will handle grain, feed and flour. Mr. Travis had 10 years' experience as a broker before entering the army.

TENNESSEE

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The Dyer County Farmers Co-op. is planning to construct a building on its recently purchased land, to be used for handling feeds, seeds and fertilizer.

TEXAS

Crowell, Tex.—Bert Self of the Self Grain Co., a director in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, suffered a fatal heart attack at his home early Dec. 30.—G. E. B.

Devine, Tex.—The Devine Mill & Elvtr. Co. was enrolled recently as a member of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Mrs. Dwight Dill has sold the business formerly conducted by her late husband, Dwight Dill, to J. G. Thomas & Son.—G. E. B.

Dallas, Tex.—R. S. Hjelmesth, for the past five years manager of the Pittsburgh sales branch of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., has been appointed manager of the company's local plant, succeeding E. A. Gerard, who resigned. He has been an employee of the company since 1919, having worked at Mandan, N. D., Billings, Mont., and Buffalo, N. Y., mills before going to Pittsburgh.

UTAH

Logan, Utah.—The 360-sack plant of the Logan Flour Mills, Inc., was destroyed by fire the night of Jan. 12. Tracy Maero, manager, estimated the loss at \$100,000.

WISCONSIN

Oakfield, Wis.—The Oakfield Elvtr. Co. is building a modern feed mill.

Princeton, Wis.—Edmund Piasecke, recently discharged veteran, will resume his feed and poultry business.

Barron, Wis.—The Farmers Union feed mill was damaged badly by fire recently that started from defective wiring.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Work has started on two concrete elevators for the Rahr Malting Co., which will cost \$370,000.

Appleton, Wis.—Simon P. Schwabanlander, 37, who for the past two years operated a wholesale feed business here, and for nine years before owned and operated a grain elevator at Hilbert, died recently, after a short illness.

Soldiers Grove, Wis.—The Wiley & Sons mill and feed business, operated by Ed Wiley and his sons, Lester and Harry, has been purchased by Paul and Edward Hoffland. Harry Wiley is continuing his association with the International Harvester as implement agent. The elder Mr. Wiley is retiring from active business because of ill health.

Superior, Wis.—Pouring 46,000 cu. ft. of concrete in freezing weather will begin Jan. 20 on the Gt. Northern Railway Co.'s new grain elevator. Extensive preparations for the unusual project, which will require 100 per cent heating of all materials and constant steaming of the ground to keep it from freezing, have been underway since early fall. James Stewart Corp. has the contract.

Madison, Wis.—Fire that broke out about 6:30 p.m. Jan. 1 and then rekindled early Jan. 2, in the rear building of the Standard Feed & Seed Co., destroyed or damaged a large amount of \$150,000's worth of seed and feed stored there. Most of the grain, stored in open bins, included a carload of oats and another of corn, which was water damaged. Damage to sacked feed and machinery was heavy. C. M. Dunn is in charge of the business while W. F. Sinn, manager, is on vacation in Florida.

IN the case of work stoppages occurring on and after Dec. 6, 1945, which are still in effect, the plant must, by the 30th day of the work stoppage, postpone or cancel all such orders for delivery in the current month. Also, by the 30th day of the work stoppage or the 15th day of the current month, whichever is later, and by the 15th day of each month thereafter as long as the work stoppage continues, the plant must postpone or cancel all such orders for delivery in the following calendar month.—C.P.A.

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Grain Carriers

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The embargo on shipments of grain to Minneapolis and St. Paul was canceled effective Jan. 19 by the Milwaukee Road.

EFFECTIVE Dec. 31 the Interstate Commerce Commission has set aside the service order No. 80 that placed the movement of grain under the permit system.

THE INLAND Navigation Co. has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for joint thru freight rates with railroads connecting with the Columbia River.—F. K. H.

BOX CARS on order Jan. 1 by Class I railroads totaled 13,566. During the past calendar year 18,977 box cars were installed, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 54,453 cars during the week ending Jan. 12, against 46,687 cars during the like week of 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

GRAIN movement on the Great Lakes during 1945 broke all records at 647,280,552 bus. For the first time U. S. flag vessels carried more than Canadian boats, 371,683,645 bus., reports the O.D.T.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ass'n of American Railroads said Jan. 18 that 76,056 cars, or an average of 1,056 a day had been moved westward to haul grain in the program now in its third month of operation and still grain tight box cars are not easy to get.

LOADINGS of revenue freight on the railroads of the United States in 1945 totaled 41,901,051 cars, according to complete reports for the year by the Ass'n of American Railroads. This was a decrease of 1,507,244 cars or 3.5 per cent below the preceding year.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Luther M. Walter, chairman of the district committee of the Jos. B. Eastman Foundation, is soliciting remittances for the Eastman Foundation, to be administered by Amherst College in research regarding administrative governmental agencies and their conformability to the American way of life.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Washington officials have arranged to provide the Great Northern and Northern Pacific with 825 cars daily for grain. Julian B. Seim pres. of the Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, requests country elevator operators to give wheat the preference in loading cars to meet export and mill requirements.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—One of the four sections of the barge Carswego sank in 50 ft. of water when a hole was stove in the end during a heavy gale. All but a few thousand bus. of grain had been unloaded at the elevator. The power unit and two other sections were able to proceed to Albany for another load. The barge is owned by the Cargill Transportation Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The 22d annual meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will be held Jan. 31 at the Palmer House. A joint luncheon with the Traffic Club will be given at 12:15, the speaker being Sidney Anderson, pres. of the Transportation Ass'n of America and vice pres. of General Mills, Inc. C. A. Lahey, vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., will speak on Preservation of the Functions of Shippers Advisory Boards.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has extended the expiration date of its service order No. 369 which set up sharply increased demurrage rates to expedite movement of closed box cars. Amendment No. 2 extends the life of the order to Mar. 15. Under the order demurrage charges are \$2.20 per day for the first two days, \$5.50 for the third day, \$11 for the fourth day and \$16.50 for each succeeding day, but the charges do not apply to import, export, coastwise or intercoastal traffic.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, by Supplement 11 to Service Order No. 68, has further suspended, until June 30, 1946, rules 24 and 34 of Consolidated Classification and similar rules in other tariffs which rules authorized the minimum weight for the car ordered. The present rule which requires the protection of the minimum weight for the car used will continue in effect until June 30, 1946, unless it is changed or extended before that date by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

GRAIN and grain products which represent the heaviest single commodity demand for box car loadings, as compared with December, 1944, decreased only 1.8 per cent during the last half of December, the Christmas holiday season, as compared with an increase of 26 per cent over 1944 during the first half of December. For the entire year of 1945, total loading of grain and grain products amounted to 2,734,308 cars, an increase of 213,575, or 8.4 per cent compared with 1944 and an increase of 86,000 cars compared with 1943.—W. C. Kendall, mgr. Car Service Division, Ass'n of American Railroads.

Probe Into F.U.G.T.A.

At the hearing by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission at St. Paul Jan. 7, 8 and 9 Thos. F. O'Neill, vice pres. and assistant general manager, admitted that the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n bought grain consigned to it for sale on the open market on commission.

After purchasing such grain for its own account, elevation and merchandising charges were added to the original commission charge, thereby increasing the F.U.G.T.A. margin of profit, on wheat for example, to 4 cents a bushel, compared with the charge of 1½ cents a bushel allowed to commission merchants by grain exchange rules.

Bonds required of commission merchants by state law are proportioned to the volume of business transacted. To keep down the amount of required bond the F.U.G.T.A. in its application for license stated its sales in Minneapolis did not exceed \$25,000 a month. L. R. Bitney, statistician of the Commission, looked over the books and reported Minneapolis sales ranged from \$2,923,344 in February, to \$7,790,082 in September, 1945.

For these violations of law the F. U. G. T. A. may have its license as a commission merchant revoked. Oral arguments will be heard in March.

Testimony showed that F. U. G. T. A. in the past six fiscal years distributed only \$630,329 in cash to member-patrons, while retaining \$5,352,938 profits from earnings, as working capital. It was brought out also that the association had paid its patronage dividends in preferred stock which now draws no interest and cannot be retired except by vote of the directors. Of the \$630,329 paid out in cash, \$431,400 was in payment for preferred stock thus retired.

Car Famine in Pacific Northwest

Portland, Ore., January 16.—Several cargoes of wheat which were scheduled to be loaded during December and January in Portland, Vancouver, Longview, Tacoma and Seattle for shipment to China and Italy, have been cancelled by the Production Marketing Administration, because of a shortage of box cars to move the grain from the Inland Empire to Tidewater docks. The amount cancelled was given as 56,000 tons, or 2,100,000 bus.

According to grain company executives the box cars ordinarily used by Western railroads for hauling wheat have gone East with other cargo, and Eastern railroads have not returned them. The promise by one railroad of 500 new steel cars now coming from Eastern shops is expected to improve the situation.

Meanwhile China and Italy which are relying upon UNRRA for Northwest grain to feed their populous must wait.

Exporters and flour and feed mills on tidewater require about 400 cars of grain a day, but less than 200 cars are moving to all N. W.

ports. About one-half of this grain is required for flour and feed mills.

Export stocks of one million eight hundred thousand bu. in Tidewater docks last week have dwindled to less than one million bu. this week and are going down rapidly. Wheat is being transferred direct from cars to ships, as the cars arrive. Most of the cars now in use are operating in shuttle service between the grain docks and inland loading points. Eastern exporters and Government shipping agencies fare better than Pacific N. W. because the bulk of grain cars has been accumulated in that region.—F. K. H.

Complain of Box Car Distribution

C. H. Wright, pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, has sent the following telegram under date of Jan. 21 to Nebraska members of Congress:

Situation in the matter of lack of empty box cars for grain loading in this immediate territory is more deplorable than ever and forcing farmers to pile grain on the ground.

Complaint is made that eastern railroads are turning their empties over to Northwestern and Southwestern lines for grain loading to the detriment of the Nebraska and Western Iowa farmer and vigorous complaints are being received from all directions, particularly from Northwestern System, Union Pacific and Burlington railroad points. In fact we are this morning informed that all Iowa lines have been instructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to turn all their empties to the Northwest for time being.

Present situation in this district is a real calamity. Your good offices will be highly appreciated by all concerned.

THE BLACK stem rust quarantine was amended effective Feb. 1, 1946, to add Kansas to the protected states, eradicating barberries and mahonias.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Field Seeds

ATHENS, GA.—T. W. Porterfield of Colbert, Ga., has bought the Athens Seed Co., of J. E. Caudell.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Western Seed Production Corporation has removed to 1739 West Walnut street.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.—The Atlantic Seed Stocks Co-operative on Dec. 5 suffered \$5,000 loss on stock, by fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — Robert L. Gould, seedsman, pres. of R. K. Gould Co., died of a heart attack Dec. 31.

NEW ULM, MINN. — Max Friederich, dealer in hybrid seed corn, has built a storage warehouse of double wall tile.

WILLIAMS, MINN.—Harold Bruber of Zippel has succeeded Richard Radway as manager of the Northern Farmers Co-operative Seed Co.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—The seed corn drying barn of C. E. Durst burned recently with equipment and 1,500 bus. of corn. The heating plant was new.

URBANA, ILL.—The best varieties of winter wheat for different sections of Illinois are recommended by the University of Illinois in Circular 596, just issued.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—A seed cleaning plant and warehouse are being built by the new Hanson-Quintor Field Seed Co., of which Lloyd C. Hanson is manager.

AMBLER, PA.—The American Chemical Paint Co. was recently granted a patent on its weed killer, Weedone, and has just issued a new descriptive circular for dealers.

HIGHLAND, ILL.—A meeting of 65 dealers in Funk's hybrid seed corn was held Dec. 20, followed by a banquet and an address by R. B. Best, owner of the Columbiana Seed Co.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Germain Seed & Plant Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has bought the Liefgreen Seed Co., of A. W. Liefgreen, who retires after 41 years in the seed business.

ROSE HILL, N. Y.—Frank B. Mills, seedsman, died Dec. 26, after an illness of several weeks. Two sons were associated with him in the business, Frank B. Mills, Jr., and Harold A. Mills.

LUBBOCK, TEX.—The Global Corporation has succeeded the Texas Feed & Seed Co., Ted Tipps and Homer Hunt continuing with the new company as pres. and sec'y-treas., respectively.

ALFALFA seed verified as to origin during the 6 months ending Dec. 31, amounted to 25,127,000 pounds, against 17,336,000 pounds during the like period of 1944, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

BELMOND, IA.—The Thompson Hybrid Corn Co. has moved its offices to a new location purchased by Mr. Thompson. The former office is being retained for the seed stock production department.

FOREST GROVE, ORE.—The E. F. Burlingham & Sons Feed Co. was fined \$30 for having shipped rye seed containing noxious weed seeds from Eugene and Brownsville to Oklahoma.—F. K. H.

FALL RIVER, WIS.—Russell Moore & Son, growers of hybrid seed corn, have purchased the grain elevator at Fall River, hitherto operated by the Cochrane Seed Co., of Portage, taking possession Feb. 1. Handling and storage of vicland oats will be a specialty. The 50,000-bu. elevator will be renovated and several seed cleaning machines will be installed.

HAWARDEN, IA.—The Northwest Iowa Seed Co. has been purchased by Dale Noble, Gerben Keizer, former owner, devoting his time to the Hawarden Mill Co. and a seed and feed business at Inwood.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. — Earl Nichols, pres. of the Oklahoma Seedmen's Ass'n was honored recently by being named outstanding member of the Oklahoma City Junior Chamber of Commerce.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—Joseph F. Cox has resigned the office of executive director of the Midwest Agricultural Foundation, leaving the work to Pres. John W. Nicholson. Mr. Cox has removed to Auburndale, Fla., where he is writing two books.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U.N.R.R.S. will furnish 50,000 tons of seed to 9 European countries and China in time for spring planting, the seed including corn, barley, vetch, alfalfa, hemp, buckwheat, wheat, field peas, lespedeza and grass seeds.

TOLONO, ILL.—John T. Smith, a pioneer in the development of soybeans and hybrid corn, died recently, after a year's illness. Three of his sons, Robert, Gilbert and John, Jr., were associated with him in the seed business, as John T. Smith & Sons, at Tolono and Newman.

GRINNELL, IA.—Dr. C. C. Cross, for many years head of the agronomy department of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, will take charge Apr. 1 of a research department for the Ahrens Hybrid Seed Corn Co. Plans are being drawn for the research building to be erected.

PEORIA, ILL.—The officers of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n were re-elected Jan. 10. D. D. DeForest of Galesburg, pres., and Earl Dodson of Danville, sec'y. An address was made at the meeting by Chas. H. Keltner, superintendent of the division of plant industry at Springfield.

PERRY, MICH. — The Michigan Hybrid Seed Co., which was organized in 1936 with an original 60 acres, now has nearly 500 acres producing seed corn, with drying plants at Perry and Charlotte. The business is owned by R. H. Riggs of East Lansing; and Geo. J. Hameline is manager at Perry. Colored maps are put out by the company showing adaptability in the Michigan corn belt.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts 1945	1944	Shipments 1945	1944
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	97,000	2,000	21,000	2,000
Duluth-Sup.	495,580	64,590	1,335,640	343,435
Minneapolis	783,000	442,500	.....	.....
Philadelphia	66,123	.....	66,123	.....
Portland	3,207	31,256	.....	.....
Superior	390,059	21,428	.....	.....
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	2,007,600	1,912,400	641,200	565,600
Hutchinson	642,200	1,211,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	106,000	.....	152,000
Kansas City	1,519,000	2,915,500	1,125,250	3,522,750
Omaha	12,800	432,840	12,800	54,400
St. Joseph	14,240	192,240	3,560	119,260
St. Louis	245,000	984,200	406,000	973,800
Wichita	167,000	164,800	42,000	129,600
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	901,000	1,436,000	276,000	532,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	404,085	83,476	6,000	25,536
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	364,000	315,000	97,000	.....
Milw'kee, lbs.	355,445	277,615	.....	213,400
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	23,100	17,600	4,400	.....
Kansas City	2,800	11,200	.....	.....

NEOSHO, MO.—Chas. Haas and Edward Harris have bought the Neosho Seed Co. of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McKnight.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harry Candy, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, died Jan. 2 in his home at Glen Ridge, N. J., after a brief illness, aged 61 years. He learned the seed business in England, where he was born, and in 1909 entered the employ of Peter Henderson & Co., at New York, becoming president of the company in 1938. Surviving him are his wife, daughter and one son, Sgt. John Candy, on the way home from Germany.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The grass seed production situation is as follows: Short seed supplies of alfalfa, limited supplies of red clover, unless Indiana farmers carried over liberal supplies of their 1944 production, fair supplies of alsike, abundance of lespedeza and liberal supplies of sweet clover should justify intelligent use of "shot-gun" mixtures of these to assure an adequate seeding of legumes and grasses to meet 1946 and 1947 hay, pasture and fertility needs.—K. E. Beeson, Purdue agronomist.

ONLY GRIMM, Ladak, and Ranger alfalfa are recommended for Minnesota by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, says R. F. Crim, extension agronomist. During the war it was necessary to sow Argentine seed, but this variety winter kills easily and is not recommended. Argentine seed can easily be recognized because 10 per cent of the seed must be stained red. Crim advises obtaining alfalfa seed early. By sowing 6 pounds of alfalfa per acre in grass mixtures instead of 12 pounds of alfalfa alone, the seed may be stretched.

Crested Wheat Grass in Oregon

By F. K. HASKELL

Eastern Oregon farmers are for the most part making profitable use of the vastly increased acreage of crested wheat grass, altho they are finding that some adjustments in livestock management are desirable, according to the first comprehensive study of production and use of this grass made in the State of Oregon.

The results of a survey, which included 73 farms in five counties, are recorded in a new bulletin "Cost of Production and Utilization of Crested Wheat Grass on Eastern Oregon Wheat Farms." This station circular No. 167, is written by H. L. Thomas, G. W. Kuhlman and D. Curtis Rumford, representing the Soil Conservation service, and the Farm Management Department of Oregon State College.

The importance of crested wheat grass in the Eastern Oregon farming system now is indicated by the fact that its acreage jumped from less than 2,500 acres prior to '36 to more than 180,000 in '42.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Over 500 Attend Oregon Seed Growers Convention

By F. K. HASKEL

Upwards of 500 seed growers, processors and dealers gathered at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., Jan. 15 and 16 for the fifth annual convention of the Oregon Seed Growers League, which was outstanding in all respects, including registration, interest and first hand information, for the entire industry, which will help in maintaining the high place that Oregon now commands in the seed world.

HARRY A. SCHOTH, agronomist, U.S.D.A., Corvallis, Ore., stressed that the entire Oregon industry, now rated as a \$20,000,000 going concern, should even better their co-operation with the growers, processors and dealers, and that their merchandise should get on the beam; more and better advertising done; that they should in other words, "Tell the World," keep at the head of the parade, improve quality; watch certification get better supervision of certification, strive for higher soils, including field sanitation, look out for new and improved crops, and lend their aid to the State Experiment Station at all times. That they have in part solved the production angles, but that they still have a long way to go in solving the distribution angles, which may be greatly changed during the coming year.

It was also brought out that now new varieties of seeds were needed, and as there was now a buyers' market their needs must be supplied. "We are not as yet producing the quantity of seed that we need for all these markets. On the local sales, we are giving the Southern growers a variety of seeds, and this market is expanding, also from the North. On the national sales front they will use a quantity of Oregon seed, and this market will be good for a while."

Statistics on hairy vetch, show a downward production, in '45 13,500 pounds, whereas we had formerly a high of 16,000,000 pounds, from '39 to '43. This caused in part by weevils, lack of labor.

Of Willamette Vetch—Oregon and Washington are the sole producers, with Oregon showing a production of 46,000,000 pounds in '45, and for Washington in same period 3,000,000 pounds.

It is found that there is now some hairy vetch grown in Southern Europe, but not in sufficient quantities to be as yet a serious competitor. Purple vetch has been started in California and in Oregon we grew less than 750,000 pounds last year.

Of Austrian Winter Field Peas, from 50 to 75 million pounds is the stock pile in Oregon, and new production of 25,000,000 pounds in '45. We will likely get back to the '39-'43 production figure of 50,000,000 pounds this coming year.

Of rye grass we grew 13,000,000 pounds in '45, and this amount should increase to 39,000,000 pounds the experts advise in 1946. No competition yet, but we must expand our markets on this item NOW.

Of perennial rye grass Oregon grew 5,000,000 pounds in 1945.

White clover in the dry farm areas yielded 80 pounds to the acre over 10 year period, while in Idaho, under irrigation, they grew 240 pounds to the acre.

DR. A. L. HAFENRICHTER, Chief of Grass Nursery Division, Pacific Northwest Division, Soil Conservation Service, in his address on New Varieties of Grasses, named Bromar, and that it was being used in increasing quantities for re-seeding mountain lands. A second, known as Primar, and a third Manchur, of good quality as a sweet grass that fits this climate.

Sherman is now being used extensively in Eastern Washington, particularly in the Walla Walla territory.

Intermediate, is a new wheat grass, now sown on a minimum number of acres. Spanish sweet clover is a new good dwarf yellow.

The speaker admonished growers to treat every acre in accordance with the needs for cover crops, and to conserve the soil resources.

It is found that certified and foundation seed are making much greater strides in Europe, according to the speaker, than they are here, and they are shipping the real quality seed into the United States now and at a lower price than the U.S. dealers are asking.

C. E. OTIS, Assistant Crop Specialist, Extension Service, Oregon State College, Corvallis, outlined "New Things in Seed Certification" from which dealers received some advance information on seeds.

Nitrate supplies are very low in Pacific Northwest states, and very much needed, according to A. S. King, Specialist, Extension Service, Oregon State College, who spoke on "Present and Prospective Nitrate Supplies."

E. R. JACKMAN, Crop Specialist, Extension Service, Oregon State College, stressed the \$20,000,000 seed industry in Oregon.

ED GEARY, of Klamath Falls, was named as chairman of the Interim Committee, who with others got up a set of resolutions to have the State Laboratory be given larger and more efficient headquarters than at Oregon State College, and that the specialists and their assistants again be given an increase in pay, and that dealers be levied extra assessments to meet the cost. This was unanimously passed and agreed to by the more than 500 members of the League. Some three hundred renewed their memberships at the close of the session.

Other interesting addresses given during the convention were "The Federal State Seed Laboratory—Faults and Remedies," by Dr. D. D. Hill, Head, Farm Crops Department, Oregon State College, Corvallis, and Dr. A. Red Johnson, Assistant Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C., gave the high lights of "Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products."

The theme thruout the two day convention was "A Seed Is a Small Plant Packaged for Shipping."

Following the business sessions the usual banquet was held at Multnomah Hotel, with "An Oregon Farmer's Adventures in South America" by S. B. Hall, County Agent, of Gresham, Ore.

Heading the various committees who so ably fulfilled their duties were: Field Seed Outlook and Development Committee, Walter Shelby, Chairman; Weed Control Committee, Raymond Johnson, Chairman; Legislation and Taxation Committee, Henry Semon, Chairman; Seed Potato Committee, Jess Monton, Chairman; Vegetable Seeds Committee, Clyde Willey, Chairman.

ELECTED as officers by the board of directors to serve during the coming crucial year were, Pres., Raymond Johnson, Eugene, Ore.; vice pres., R. E. Engbretson, Astoria; E. R. Jackman, of Oregon State College, was re-elected sec'y.

Better Varieties of Seed Flax

Dakota, one of the more recent newly developed varieties stands out above all the rest in yield per acre. It is also good in oil yield and practically tops in "iodine number," which is a measure of the drying quality of linseed oil. It has been increased by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and 1,200 bus will be released to growers of certified seed for 1946 planting.

In recent years, according to A. C. Dillman, the cooperating Federal-State breeding programs have developed and distributed several new varieties that are better than Bison because they are resistant to rust as well as wilt and are better adapted to the flax-growing areas.

In the past three years, 18 tests have shown that Dakota out-yields Bison by about 2½ bus.

As a result of the cooperative regional varietal experiments and breeding work carried on by State experiment stations in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, California and in Saskatchewan and at Ottawa, Canada, 11,400 new flax selections have been made. Ten or more named varieties, representing the best of these selections, have been released to farmers.

Colorado Seedsmen Elect Officers

The Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n held its 24th annual meeting Dec. 8 at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo.

George W. Anderson of Anderson Seed Co., Greeley, Colo., was elected pres.; Bob Snelson of Snelson Co., Denver, vice-pres.; R. E. Patterson, Western Seed Co., Denver, secy-treas.

Morning and afternoon sessions were held. Seed laws, weed killers and insecticides were discussed.

Carolina Seedsmen Meet

Unfavorable weather kept many away, cutting the attendance at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n to 200. All planes were grounded, preventing some speakers from reaching Raleigh Dec. 6 and 7.

Dr. R. P. MOORE, seed specialist of North Carolina State College, spoke on Weeds and Their Control.

Dr. J. H. JENSEN, head of the pathology department of the State College, told of Diseases of the Soil.

J. B. KITTRELL, pres., acted as toastmaster at the fellowship dinner. EDMUND H. HARDING, humorist, made an entertaining talk on Sowing Wild Oats, at the dinner.

D. S. COLTRANE, assistant commissioner of agriculture, explained the new state seed law.

DR. PAUL HARVEY, associate agronomist in charge of hybrid seed breeding, had prepared a paper on Past, Present and Future of Hybrid Corn, that was read by Dr. Moore.

ROGER O'DONNELL, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, addressed the members.

ED MANN, treas., reported the finances in excellent condition.

OFFICERS ELECTED for 1946 are: Pres., Fred M. Byrd, Gastonia; 1st vice-pres., V. V. Secrest, Monroe; 2nd vice-pres., Caldwell P. Johnston, Charlotte; sec'y-treas., F. S. Pittman, Enfield. Executive Committee: W. Grayson Quarles, Raleigh; J. W. Sexton, Rocky Mount; J. B. Kittrell, Greenville; John M. Cox, Winston-Salem; J. Earl Griffin, Monroe; Garland Gillie, Reidsville.

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Seed Production and Distribution

By CHAS. SCOTT, chairman Farm Seed Division, before Int. Crop Imp. Ass'n.

As we look back over the past four years it is readily apparent that the war, with all of its destruction, has brought about vastly improved relationships between your group and the industry. Heavy problems were forced upon our shoulders and we have found that the load could only be borne by working as a team and sharing the weight together.

As chairman of the Farm Seed Division of the A.S.T.A., I am well aware of the profits to be obtained from your counsel. I hope that you have occasionally benefited by an appreciation of the seedman's task.

The wartime program has made us all realize to a greater extent the good work being done and who is responsible for it. The wartime program has also pointed out in a sharp manner some of the challenges and difficulties which lie ahead in providing better seed for better crops.

We have seen the remarkable strides which have been made in improving varieties and usage of hybrid corn, cereals, and vegetables. Signs now point to a new era in small seeds, which may well create some fundamental changes in the job to be done.

QUALITY, VARIETIES AND SERVICE—Emphasis upon hay and cover crops has created a tremendous challenge to you in education and research, but also a challenge to us in the processing and distribution of seed. More attention is going to be placed on quality, varieties and service. The announced demand for seed in connection with future soil conservation program reaches staggering proportions. This demand is not only for more seed, but for grasses and clovers not now in extensive commercial usage.

Good farmers are becoming better buyers of seed. They are more businesslike in their purchases since they are now in a stronger financial position and they are learning that better seeds mean better crops.

What do these trends mean to seedsmen? They mean a greater opportunity for service, but at the same time added difficulties in performing that service. Seedsmen will continue to keep in step with agricultural progress. In fact, we have found it necessary in order to survive.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA PRODUCTION MUST BE INCREASED—As seedsmen we see the immediate need of increasing the production of legume seeds, namely red clover, alfalfa and alsike clover.

With the increased consumption, the production of these legumes the past two years has been too low to insure a safe agricultural economy. Stocks on hand are so low today on alfalfa, red and alsike clover that I question whether there is going to be half enough to take care of our farmers in non-producing areas next spring. Our government is asking for large quantities of red clover and alsike for our Allies.

SALES BY VARIETY—From reports you have given us we are approaching the day when many legumes and grasses will be sold as varieties. Other reports seem to indicate some question as to whether or not the industry looks with favor upon such a trend. I would like to say that a successful merchandiser of any commodity is anxious to handle any superior quality product for which a demand exists or can be created. The problem of handling varieties has been successfully handled in connection with alfalfa, hybrid corn, vegetables and flowers. Seeds can be as easily handled by varieties as by the present system of identification.

WEEDS—You will recall that Mr. Kellogg mentioned last year in his address to you that weeds were costing the American farmer \$3,000,000,000 annually. I am inclined to think that this figure has increased another billion this year. A large part of the seed we have taken in this fall that was thresher run was

just about as weedy as could have been produced. This is an old subject and has been attacked from various angles and the problem remains unsolved. We must face this problem from a very serious standpoint. We all realize that when the farmer's income is reduced it affects everyone.

After spending a good part of my lifetime taking weed seeds out of grasses and clovers, I may have a rather distorted view. To us, weeds are about the worst enemy of mankind, because they are my worst enemy. Every time a lot of seed goes through our recleaning plant the output of seed and our margin shrinks proportionately. Weed seeds are the erosion which eats away at any possible margin which may exist in the business. Weed seeds reduce the value of seeds the farmer sells, and weed seed removal increases the cost of seed to the farmer. We hope to conduct a survey in the industry which may give added information on this indirect weed cost to purchasers of seed.

Idaho Seedsmen Meet

The midwinter meeting of the Idaho-Eastern Oregon Seedsmen's Ass'n was held Dec. 15 at the Owyhee Hotel, Boise, Idaho, with more than 80 in attendance.

BUFORD KUHNS, extension agronomist and state seed commissioner, spoke on the distribution of new varieties of field seeds for certification by the Idaho Crop Improvement Ass'n.

To assist Mr. Kuhns in placing seeds it was voted to appoint an advisory board, to be named by Pres. Don Baldrige.

RUSSELL FOWLES, state seed analyst, reported on the activities of the State Seed Laboratory and stated that 3521 germinations had been tested and 1432 purities run the past year. He pointed out that this was the largest number of samples handled in the history of the laboratory and mentioned that facilities were adequate at present but that in the event of further increases in the number of samples some expansion would be necessary.

It was voted to hold the midsummer meeting at Sun Valley between July 4 and July 10.

The visitors enjoyed a cocktail hour. A dinner-dance was given in the Crystal ballroom.

THE first Government report in 1946 on grain condition will be issued Apr. 10 on winter wheat and rye.

Texas Corn Hybrids

Most hybrids included in the 1945 corn variety tests gave higher yields than the open-pollinated varieties. In agreement with results of experiments of the past few years, these findings show that increased yields may be expected by corn growers if hybrids adapted to Texas conditions are used.

In addition to the hybrids developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, several hybrids developed by commercial firms were included in the 1945 corn variety tests. These experiments were conducted at several substations, and at three outlying locations in the corn-growing areas.

Yields in several of the tests this year were below average, as conditions were rather unfavorable during parts of the season. The test at Denton was severely damaged by southern corn root worms during the spring, which reduced the stands of most varieties. Yields at Beeville, Angleton, and Nacodoches were below average because of drouth in the early summer, which prevented the corn from maturing properly. Good yields were obtained at Temple and Riesel on blackland soils, and excellent yields were made at Tyler. Altho the tests at Holland and Garland were planted late, satisfactory yields were obtained as a result of late rains.

Hybrids adapted to Texas have been available for only a few years, but results so far have proven definitely these hybrids may be expected to outyield open-pollinated varieties. Altho hybrids grown over the three-year period have outyielded the varieties at practically all locations, it may be seen that they have certain adaptation ranges. Texas Hybrid No. 12 definitely seems to be the best hybrid for conditions of high fertility and sufficient rainfall. Likewise, it appears to be the most severely injured by summer drouth. It has given high yields at Tyler in East Texas, and in the Brazos River Valley near College Station.

For the Blackland Region of the State, Texas Hybrids No. 8 and No. 18 have given good results over a period of years, and may be depended on to give satisfactory yields in practically any season. Funk G711 and National 134T are the only non-Station hybrids tested for the three-year period, and have given their best yields at Temple on blackland soils. Texas Hybrid No. 20 is a new yellow hybrid produced for the first time this year. It is very similar to No. 18, although from this year's results, seems to be more widely adapted. Texas Hybrid

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HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER,
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No. 9-W is the only Texas White Hybrid now in production. It has given good results at Temple, College Station, Tyler, Weslaco, and Angleton, and is the only hybrid that can so far be recommended for the Gulf Coast.

Hybrid corn production in Texas has expanded rapidly during the past few years, and there should be a good quantity of seed available for planting in 1946. Consequently farmers should be able to obtain seed of adapted hybrids, and are encouraged to plant those recommended for their area.

Magnesium Oxide as Seed Insecticide

By COTTON and FRANKENFELD, U. S. Bureau of Entomology

Of numerous dusts tested by us that kill insects by physical rather than chemical means, magnesium oxide has been found especially well adapted for protecting seed from insect attack. This powder is used medicinally as a remedy for stomach acidity. Its insecticidal value against stored-product insects was first recorded by Zacher in 1929. Not all of the many types of magnesium oxides available on the market are equally effective against insects. In general the finer the dust the more effective it is.

Extensive laboratory tests have shown that dusts with a particle size of one micron or less afford excellent protection against insect attack when mixed with seed at the rate of 0.1 per cent by weight. In addition to its killing effect, magnesium oxide has a distinct repellent property, and seeds treated with it are rarely invaded by insects. Most insects in infested seed are killed within a week after treatment.

Seed treated with magnesium oxide has a clean, attractive appearance.

The dust can be purchased in carload lots for as little as 3 cents per pound, and in smaller quantities at slightly higher rates. The cost of treatment is little more than that of the labor to apply it.

Any method of applying the dust that will insure a thorough coverage of the seed is satisfactory. For treating seed in bulk a seed-treating machine will be found most practicable. With this method it is suggested that magnesium oxide be applied at the rate of 1 ounce per bushel of seed.

Owing to the poison hazard involved, seed treated with these dusts should not be used as food for man or livestock.

Arbitration Appeals Com'ite

St. Louis, Mo.—Two new names appear this year on the list of five members of the Arbitration Appeals Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. New members are W. B. Fox of New Orleans, La., and Fred J. Faber of Philadelphia, Pa. F. E. Gillette of Nashville, Tenn., remains as chairman of this committee which is often referred to as the "Supreme Court of the Grain and Feed Trade."

A. H. Hankerson of San Francisco, Calif., and B. C. Holmquist of Omaha, Nebr., are hold-over members of this very important national committee.

Disputes between members of the trade are subject to arbitration, and for these arbitration cases, committees of three are specifically named from a list of Arbitration Committee members. After a case is decided by one of these committees, either party in the dispute has the right to appeal, and the decision of the Arbitration Appeals Committee is final. Courts in different states have upheld the validity of the decisions of the Arbitration Appeals Committee.

Only Directors of the National Ass'n may be named to this Appeals Committee, and it has long been the custom of the association to maintain the membership of this committee unchanged.

Pressure of business forced A. F. Hopkins of Boston to ask to be relieved from this committee work this year, and Ben Feuquay of Enid, Okla., has been made a member of the National's Executive Committee.

Soy and Distillers Solubles

Important differences were observed in the abilities of different soybean oil meals to support growth of chicks when fed on a diet consisting otherwise of corn, distillers' dried solubles, alfalfa leaf meal, and mineral and vitamin supplements. Addition of 0.15 per cent of choline chloride to the diet permitted as good growth with inferior as with superior soybean meal, altho chemical determination of choline revealed no significant differences among the meals. With the choline supplement, growth was as good as that produced by a practical diet containing animal protein.

A 5 per cent level of distillers' dried solubles failed to supplement adequately a simplified ration consisting of 20 to 50 per cent of ground yellow corn and 25 to 40 per cent of soybean meal, cottonseed meal, or peanut meal with riboflavin, pantothenic acid, and choline, but a 10 per cent level of dried solubles was satisfactory for rapid growth. Peanut meal satisfactorily replaced soybean meal in the rations. The study was conducted in five trials with a total of 51 lots of about 25 Barred Plymouth Rock male, or female chicks each. The rations of different lots were and were not supplemented with different amounts of riboflavin, calcium pantothenate, nicotinic acid, pyridoxine, hydro-

chloride, and choline chloride. The supplemental value of various wheat byproducts was ascertained. The live weights of the chicks were determined at 6 and 8 weeks of age. All lots received vitamin D-activated animal sterol or vitamin A and D in oil. In all, a total of 51 lots of chicks were included.—*Poultry Science*.

Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—Frank Beuckman, 94, founder and ex-president of the Columbia Scale Co., died Jan. 18.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Davis Bag Co. has purchased a 100 x 150 one story warehouse building, N. Randolph and Harding Avenue. Dan Davis plans remodeling the building where they will continue to manufacture and process burlap and cotton bags.—F. K. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Civilian Production Administration has announced a quota of 225 million board feet of lumber for export in the first quarter of 1946. Citizens who have cash to build homes or storehouses for food can wait.

GARY, IND.—The National Patent Council has recently added to its membership 267 smaller manufacturers, to the original 200 that have banded together to resist destruction of patent rights by law to force licensing.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The procedure for obtaining ceiling price increases based on proposed wage increases, has been outlined by Jonathan Richards, assistant general counsel, price division, Office of Price Administration.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The strikes of employees of gear manufacturers has been settled, the men getting the 5 cents per hour increase that was offered before the strike against the Merkle-Korff Gear Co., D. O. James Mfg. Co., and the Illinois Gear & Machine Co. In their endeavor to preserve order the police had placed under arrest 140 pickets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Effective Jan. 22 the O.P.A. froze retail prices for western softwood shingles and northern softwood lumber at the Dec. 1, 1945, level, thus forcing distributors to bear the increase granted mills recently of \$2 per 1,000 board feet on northern softwood lumber and 20 cents a square for western softwood shingles.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Geo. W. Coughlan, trading as National Electric Manufacturers Co., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that the use of flexible shafting in the remote control of valves was developed by him. After severing his connection as sales representative of the Stow Mfg. Co. he used copies of drawings made by that company to have another manufacturer make the equipment for his own account.



Douglas Laird, Winnipeg, Man.,
Passed Away Jan. 2

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

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MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

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Feedstuffs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The OPA has suspended from price control for an indefinite period citrus pulp and citrus molasses, by amendment 12 to S.O. 132.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Wayne Fish & Co. were forced to cancel their annual eyep opener breakfast scheduled for Jan. 20, thru inability to obtain adequate accommodations for their guests.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The price of wheat germ used in feeds and containing 25 per cent protein has advanced sharply, \$22.50 per ton. The ceiling was taken off in December. The rise reflects the urgent demand for protein feeds.

OLEAN, N. Y.—The new feed mill of the Dailey Mills, Inc., has been reproduced in a miniature model with great fidelity to detail on a scale of one-half inch to the foot. The model stands 49 ins. high, 45 ins. wide and 14 ft. long, and will be exhibited at feed and poultry shows. One side is removable, revealing the operations that go on within. Each machine is modeled.

MADISON, WIS.—The University of Wisconsin has been given \$10,500 by the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for the study of effect of various dietary components on the requirements of amino acids in feed; \$3,000 by Merck & Co., Inc., for the study of the early nutrition of the calf, and an additional \$1,500 for study of nutritional requirements of microorganisms; \$2,700 by the Albert Dickinson Co., for the study of anti-biotics against plant pathogens.

DOVER, DEL.—Shortage of certain materials will undoubtedly continue for some time due to shipping conditions and the necessity of sending certain supplies to devastated countries, but it is hoped that very soon manufacturers will be able to foresee and prepare for normal supplies. In the feed business particularly it has been necessary to allow for certain changes in formulas during the last three years. Many of these changes would not have been allowed under usual conditions, and it is not anticipated that such changes can be further authorized as material, supplies and shipping conditions become stabilized.—H. H. Hanson, state chemist of Delaware.

Feed Sales in Ohio

By J. I. FALCONER of Ohio Exp. Sta.

Commercial feeds reaching the retail trade in Ohio as reported by feed manufacturers amounted to 1,102,730 tons in 1944, against 1,066,038 tons in 1943 and 843,415 tons in 1942. Sales in 1932 were only 289,821 tons.

Feed	Estimated tons		
	1942	1943	1944
Mixed Feeds			
Dairy feeds	117,797	170,805	190,000
Poultry feeds	248,730	363,146	378,000
Hog feeds	85,373	130,621	122,000
Other mixed feeds....	38,208	53,727	52,000
Total mixed feeds..	490,108	718,299	742,000
Unmixed Feeds			
Soybean meal	68,082	46,977	61,000
Cottonseed meal	10,525	6,620	4,000
Linseed oil meal	41,745	40,910	44,000
Bran	50,298	56,569	62,000
Middlings	52,169	58,603	63,000
Alfalfa meal	5,478	3,615	4,500
Gluten feeds	26,550	18,850	20,000
Hominy	29,531	40,162	33,000
Tankage	8,146	4,887	5,400
Meat scraps	12,756	9,822	11,000
Fish meal	1,389	706	630
Milk products	3,504	3,644	4,200
Other	43,134	56,374	48,000
Total unmixed feeds	353,307	347,739	360,730

Bin Burned Beans Good Feed

At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station a test of the feeding value of beans that had become bin burned thru excess of moisture during storage was made.

Meal prepared from the damaged beans was found to be equal in feeding value to meal prepared from sound beans for fattening pigs.

California Organizes to Get Feed Concentrates

The California Emergency Feed Concentrates Committee has been organized to obtain a more equitable supply and distribution of available vegetable and animal proteins from domestic or foreign sources; and to maintain our food production for a vastly increased civilian population, together with large military forces returning home from the Pacific via California.

Livestock, farm and industry representatives unanimously back efforts to obtain essential proteins for our present and future vital needs; and will all assist in presenting a factual statement on present conditions to Government and Congressional authorities if other relief does not materialize promptly to alleviate the crisis. An immediate survey will be made (in percentages), covering total vegetable and animal proteins, as of Jan. 1, 1946, compared to those on hand, Jan. 1, 1945, by Class A and Class B Feed Manufacturers in this state.

The objective is to efficiently use our livestock to feed our "millions."

The California Emergency Feed Concentrates Committee is composed of R. J. Smith, Andersen Smith Milling Co., San Francisco, Chr., Feed-North; Alex Johnson, California Farm Bureau Federation, Berkeley; H. G. Claudius, Northern Calif. Milk Producers Ass'n, San Francisco; Sam H. Greene, California Dairy Council, San Francisco; Dan M. McKinney, Secretary, California Cattlemen's Ass'n, San Francisco; W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco; Dr. Elmer Hughes, University Farm Davis, Representing Calif. Swine Ass'n; H. C. Eales, Poultry Producers Central California, San Francisco; Art Ascherman, 465 California Street, San Francisco; Ed H. Durr, Golden Eagle Milling Co., Petaluma; E. W. Lockwood, Wilbur-Ellis Co., San Francisco; Gail M. McDowell, Western Consumers Feed Co., Hynes-

Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	1,093	205	.....	.....
Chicago	7,220	7,750	1,299	2,107
Ft. Worth	308	231	.....	.....
Kansas City	9,450	14,796	6,228	11,916
St. Louis	180	3,396	696	2,784



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Chr., Feed-South; C. B. Capps, California Milling Corporation, Los Angeles; J. E. Baker, Wilbur-Ellis Company, Los Angeles; Welles T. Ross, Ontario Feed & Milling Co., Ontario, and Evan Berg, Loan Specialist, CCC, represented Dave Davidson, P&MA (Guest).



Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

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MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

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Midwest Feed Manufacturers Meet

Bartering for feeds intrigued the feed men attending the convention of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10 and 11. The program for the first day was given at the Hotel Muehlebach and for the second day at the Hotel Phillips.

About 275 visitors were registered and enjoyed a banquet, luncheon and cocktail hour.

Officers elected are, pres., B. D. Eddie, Oklahoma City, Okla.; vice pres., Gilbert James, Kansas City, sec'y, Lee Carlin, Topeka, Kan.; treas., Lewis E. Selders, Kansas City; executive sec'y, Jack D. Dean, Kansas City.

DIRECTORS: Missouri—Henderson Wilcox, Moberly; F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield; Thomas W. Staley, Kansas City. Kansas—W. Lewis Drake, Humboldt; Ralph H. Young, Hutchinson. Arkansas—H. W. Davis, Pine Bluff; John Tyson, Springdale. Oklahoma—George Simpson, Hobart; W. H. Williams, Shawnee. Texas—Robert Wendland, Temple; Wiley Aikens, Dallas. Colorado—Jas. Vaughn, Denver. Nebraska—Harold D. Fouts, Nebraska City; Hefbert Landry, Superior.

Forrest W. Lipscomb of Springfield, Mo., presided.

The first paper presented was by W. E. Peterson of the University of Minnesota on Physiology of Milk Production, aided by a motion picture that was most instructive.

K. J. Maltas of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. had prepared a paper on The Future of the Protein Supply, which was read by John Kern of the same company, Mr. Maltas being unable to attend. He pointed out that the shortage of protein was not a temporary development, but would continue for years. The greatest production of protein concentrates in any one year was between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons, while the present requirement is for 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons.

Walter Casey of Beaumont, Tex., made an able address on Sales Psychology.

J. G. Hardenbergh, executive sec'y of the American Veterinary Medical Ass'n, spoke on Parasites of Agriculture, stating that the annual loss of live stock and poultry from parasitic diseases exceeds \$290,000,000.

Walter C. Berger, Washington, D. C., chief of the Feed Management Branch of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, spoke on What to Expect in 1946. He said the need for feed conservation was never before so urgent as now. Surplus supplies, which for several years were so large, have now been consumed and the country is today dependent upon its current feed production. Without the record grain crops of this year, the situation would be far more critical than at present.

The reason for concentrating on reduction in poultry numbers was because the greatest expansion has been witnessed in this field and also because starving populations prefer cheaper foods, mainly wheat.

Production of chicks in 1944-45 increased 26 per cent over the previous year, while the output of turkeys showed a gain of 22 per cent.

In latest estimates prepared by his department, Mr. Berger forecast production of by-product feeds in 1945-46, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, will be off only about 2 per cent from total of the preceding year. He estimated that wheat millfeed production will be increased about 50,000 tons, that rice millfeed output will remain the same, that corn gluten feed and meal will be down 15,000 tons, that brewers' grains will be reduced 150,000 tons incident to curtailment of alcohol program, that beet pulp will increase 86,000 tons, that alfalfa meal will be up 59,000 tons, that cottonseed meal will be down 50,000 tons, that soybean meal will remain about the same, that linseed meal will be up 235,000 tons.

He also indicated that peanut meal will decrease 21,000 tons, that copra meal will increase 33,000 tons, that tankage and meat scraps will

show an increase of 25,000 tons, fish meal will be off 20,000 tons, and that dried milks will increase 45,000 tons, or an aggregate total for the current season of 19,155,000 tons, against 19,549,000 last year.

Feed grain production is 4 to 5 per cent off, and output of high protein concentrates will be down 6 to 8 per cent, the estimates indicate, Mr. Berger said.

Resolutions Adopted

A resolution was adopted approving issuance of an order by the U.S.D.A. reimposing W.F.O. No. 9.

The following resolution against tie-in trading was adopted:

Members of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n are aware of the simple truth that its industry has been acknowledged as an essential and useful class of manufacturers. The scientific conversion of by-products and grains into useful and profitable products for feeders has become an established and significant manufacturing process. The remarkably economical production of food in the last five years has served as final proof.

With this record in the near past, and with the urgent need for food continuing, members of this association fear that any unsound practice in buying, preparing or selling these feeds will bring quick disaster in the midst of a great opportunity to serve even a greater good.

No practice in history so sharply injures the nation's agricultural economy and so endangers livestock feeders, poultry feeders, and the feed industry as the practice of widespread and deplorable bartering and tie-in trading that now robs the feed from those who need it most.

Livestock feeders of straight proteins, hog raisers and poultrymen all face a disaster in those areas where trading is not or cannot be

practiced. It is for these people that we plead for action. Therefore, be it firmly

Resolved that members and guests of this Ass'n gathered here condemn this practice as being wasteful, uneconomic and inspired in many cases by greed. Be it further resolved that legislative or administrative action correcting this practice be fostered and endorsed by this association, and that those joining in this resolution be made publicly known to the industry and its allied trades.

Feed from Distillery By-Products

Completion of the physical and processing facilities called for under an expanded by-products program launched more than a year ago as part of a continuing project to wrest every possible ounce of usefulness from grain being converted into war alcohol—or into beverage spirits in peacetime, has been announced by Carl J. Kiefer, vice pres. of Schenley Distillers Corporation.

He revealed that the "recovery" program, involving the expenditure of more than \$2,000,000 in expansion of dryhouse and other equipment, had enabled the company to produce more than 9,000 tons of meat-making, vitamin-rich feed concentrates for cattle, poultry and swine in the first 30-day period following completion of the facilities.

The 9,000 tons, which he described as "an important factor in easing the nationwide shortage of livestock feeds," were obtained by using the new equipment to process spent grain mash derived in manufacture during the same period of 6,000,000 proof gallons of alcohol for synthetic rubber, solvents, smokeless powder and other urgent uses.

Kiefer said the government-approved expansion program, affecting six plants of the company in Kentucky and one each in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Maryland, provides the facilities for feed by-products recovery of up to one-third of all original grains used as raw material for the distilling process in the nine plants.

Kentucky plants accounted for the largest state total, reporting a record by-products recovery of 4,460 tons for the month. Indiana and Pennsylvania plants processed 2,270 and 2,264 tons of high-protein feeds, respectively; and a Maryland plant recovered 400 tons. Basic factor making possible large-scale recovery of feed by-products from the plants, Kiefer pointed out, is that distilling utilizes only the starch content of grain.

Feed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	4,625	4,675	.....	.....
Chicago	46,770	35,225	53,783	54,049
Kansas City	2,580	3,180	30,720	28,710
Milwaukee	570	180	20,180	18,630
Minneapolis	.....	.....	77,610	71,610
Minneapolis*	783,000	442,500	165,000	52,500
Minneapolis†	35,220,000	30,540,000
Wichita	9,199	8,715

* Screenings; † Linseed Meal.



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PILOT BRAND contains up to 30% less waste than ordinary oyster shell.

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORP. ST. LOUIS 8, MO., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Poultry and Egg National Board will meet Jan. 14 at the Congress Hotel.

LANCASTER, PA.—H. C. Kandel, who organized the poultry extension work of the State College, died recently after a 6 weeks' illness.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will hold an exposition Aug. 21, 22 and 23 at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Leon Todd, managing director, promises the finest show and convention ever put on for northeastern poultrymen.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.—In the 35th national egg laying test conducted by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station one pen of 13 birds laid 207 eggs during December. These were S.C.R.I. Reds from Walter C. Hobbs of Independence, Mo., and headed the heavy class. A pen of 13 S.C.W. Leghorns, from Geo. M. Heberer of San Antonio, Tex., laid 220 eggs.

Wheat Fermentation By-products in Poultry Rations

Various grains are now being fermented for the production of industrial alcohol. Recently, considerable amounts of surplus wheat have been used, and questions have been asked about the nutritive value of the by-products.

The chief by-products of alcohol production consist of the residues remaining after fermentation. These residues contain those portions of the grain not utilized by the yeast in the production of alcohol, along with the remaining spent yeast cells. In the process of fermentation, the carbohydrates of the grain are converted to alcohol, and the residue contains the protein, crude fiber, and minerals of the original grain together with some non-fermentable carbohydrates. It also contains "B-complex" vitamins derived both from those originally present in the grain and from the yeast.

The fermentation residues are divided into two parts. That portion which can be retained on a screen or filter is commonly referred to as "dried grains." This portion consists mostly of the insoluble protein, minerals and crude fiber of the grain. The "solubles," on the other hand, contain little crude fiber, but most of the soluble proteins, minerals and "B-complex" vitamins. Upon evaporation of the water and drying, the concentration of the vitamin containing constituents in the "dried solubles" is relatively high compared to their concentration in the original grain.

A mixture of the dried grain residue and the dried solubles is also produced. The product used in these experiments was of the latter type, but the ratio of the dried grain residue to solubles was not stated.

For the experiments summarized in this report, a typical wheat fermentation by-product was obtained from the American Distilling Co., of Pekin, Ill. The product was described as "distiller's dried grain with solubles." The manufacturers stated that the mixture fermented, consisted of whole wheat 53 per cent, granulated wheat flour 33 per cent, barley malt 10 per cent, and corn 4 per cent. The total amount of wheat product in the mixture, therefore was 86 per cent. The percentage chemical composition of this mixture was as follows: protein, 34.7; fat, 6.8; crude fiber, 14.3; moisture, 6.1; total ash, 4.2; nitrogen free extract, 33.9.

It is to be anticipated that the vitamin values of various samples of fermentation by-product may vary with the type of material fermented. Riboflavin assays were made in our laboratory on a representative sample of the material used,

with a value of 2916 micrograms per pound. This value is somewhat less than those reported for certain other fermentation by-products derived chiefly from corn.

EXPERIMENTAL. In these preliminary experiments we were concerned with the general nutritional effect, egg production and hatchability. Since the fermentation by-product carried 34.67 per cent protein, its use as a source of supplemental protein may be considered. For Lot EF, therefore, 13.5 per cent of fermentation by-product was included in the mash formula, other more expensive concentrates being displaced with considerable economy.

Three lots of 250 Leghorn pullets in each group were started on an egg production experiment on Sept. 1, 1943. The general plan of the experiment was to approach the conditions which obtain on a typical Great Plains area general farm where corn, wheat, oats and barley are available as basic feedstuffs. During the growing season, green wheat pasture was provided. For a short period during January, green oat tops and germinated oats were provided, but all lots were handled in exactly the same way, and received the same green feeds during the same period.

The table presents the details of the rations as used. It was planned to provide a protein level for the entire ration of about 15.5 per cent. This was achieved by feeding 2½ pounds of grain for each pound of 26 per cent protein mash, which was offered.

The experiment was continued from Sept. 1 until May 31, a period of 273 days.

Composition of the 26 Per Cent
Mash Formulas Used

	Lot AB Per cent	Lot CD Per cent	Lot EF Per cent
Meat Scraps	8.0	13.0	13.0
Fish meal (sardine)	4.0	....	....
Soybean meal	24.0	26.0	17.5
Dried buttermilk	4.0	....	....
Fermentation by-product (wheat) .....	....	4.3	13.5
Yellow cornmeal	14.0	10.7	10.0
Ground wheat	11.0	11.0	11.0
Bran	11.0	11.0	11.0
Pulverized barley	11.0	11.0	11.0
Alkalta meal (17% protein +)	8.0	8.0	8.0
*Salt mixture No. 45	4.0	4.0	4.0
Activated sterol blend (200 D per gm.)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Protein (by analysis)	26.1	26.3	26.0

Grain mixture used in ratio 1 pound
mash 2½ pounds grain

	Lbs.
Yellow corn	50
Wheat	25
Oats	25
*Salt Mixture No. 45	60.0
Limestone	30.0
Iodized salt	0.75
Manganese sulphate	90.75

At least 13.5 per cent of the particular type of fermentation by-product used in these experiments can be included in a 26 per cent concentrate formula for layers and breeders with good results. The control ration AB is known to be an excellent one from the standpoint both of protein quality and vitamin values. The two rations, carrying fermentation by-product, were apparently equally satisfactory from the standpoint of egg production hatchability, livability, and egg size.

The possibility that higher levels of fermentation, by-product can be used advantageously with other combinations of ingredients remains to be investigated. The physiological effect of the particular ration used in our experiments with 13.5 per cent fermentation by-product (Ration EF) was good.—NEBRASKA EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN 371.

Half Pound Choline Per Ton Feed Overcomes Deficiency

The Penn State turkey starting mash, typical of modern formulas that comply with the Feed Industry Council protein limitation order, is likely to be slightly deficient in choline when mixed with average quality ingredients, R. V. Boucher believes. The addition of a half pound of choline per ton should overcome this deficiency.

A quarter pound of supplemental choline per ton of feed increased the body weight of growing poults in trials 5.1 per cent; a half pound, 16.5 per cent; and a pound, 13 per cent.

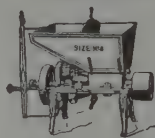
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Protein Meal Order

The long awaited order by the U.S.D.A. controlling the distribution of protein meals was issued Jan. 15. It is a reissue of W.F.O. 9 and went into effect immediately.

The order budgets the use of protein meals among all users in line with production goals for 1946. Officials stated that it should promote an equitable distribution of available supplies by areas and within the feed industry, by regulating the amount of protein meal that may be used by months and by classes of livestock.

Necessity for the order arises from the heavy drain on supplies of protein feed because of the large number of poultry on farms, a near record volume of cattle feeding this winter, and the feeding of hogs to unusually heavy weights.

At the same time, the supply of protein feed is smaller this winter than last largely because of the 24 per cent reduction in the 1945 crop of cottonseed. Last year, the supply of high protein feeds was supplemented by imports from South America, but this year supplies from this source are not available.

Heavy production of livestock products of all kinds in 1945 used up the reserve inventories of protein meals that normally have been built up last summer and fall.

The restrictions are a reinstatement and expansion of manufacturing and distribution controls originally issued in December, 1943, which were subsequently changed from time to time as improvement was effected in the production and distribution of mixed feeds and finally terminated during 1945.

Beginning immediately no feed manufacturer may use more high protein meal in making mixed feed for feeding livestock other than poultry feeding than the quantity used for that purpose in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1945.

No person may use in the manufacture of poultry feed a larger quantity of protein meal than the following percentages of the quantity so used in the corresponding month of 1945: January and February, 1946—100 per cent; March, 1946—95 per cent; April, 1946—90 per cent; other months—85 per cent. This limitation is in line with the 1946 goals calling for a 15 per cent reduction in the production of eggs and a 17 per cent decrease in the number of chickens raised on farms.

Another requirement is that no user of protein meals may accept delivery of protein meals in any quantity which causes his inventory to exceed a 30-day supply based upon his use or sales of protein meal during the corresponding calendar month of 1945.

The new order exempts small feed manufacturers, who use 25 tons or less of protein meals per calendar quarter, but it does not exempt any person from the limitation against making more poultry feeds than he made in the corresponding month of 1945.

The order restricts the use of whole or ground beans in livestock and poultry feeds or fertilizer. It restricts the purchasing of soybeans by any other person than a processor, the Commodity

Credit Corporation, or a seed dealer, or a person buying for the account of a processor, CCC, or a seed dealer.

The order prohibits the use of soya flour, grits, or similar edible products of soybeans in the manufacture of livestock or poultry feeds.

The assistant administrator for regulatory and marketing service work of the Production and Marketing Administration is also authorized to impose set-aside requirements at such times and affecting such persons as he may deem necessary, or appropriate to accomplish the purposes of the order.

The initial set-aside for the remainder of January, beginning on the 16th is 5 per cent of the production of soybean, cottonseed, linseed and peanut meal. Announcement will be made about January 25 regarding the percentages that processors of these meals will be required to set aside in February.

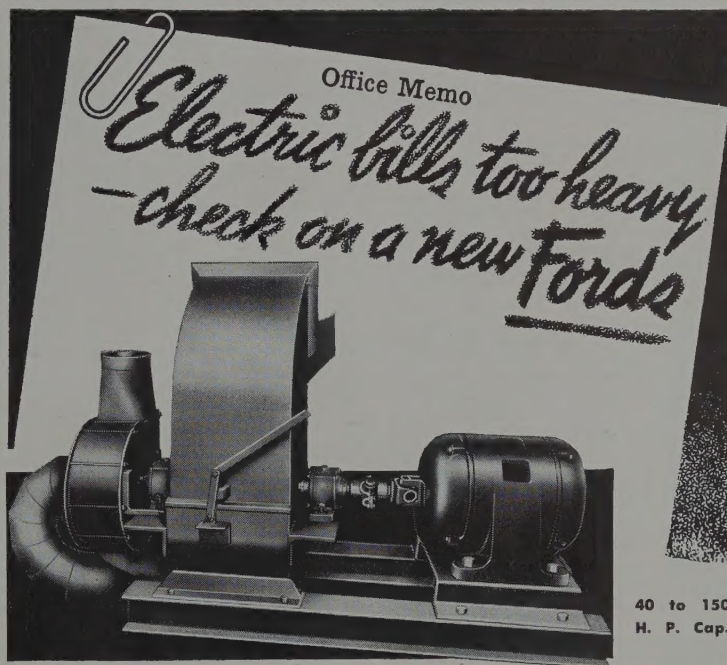
The order requires reports from processors and feed manufacturers necessary for the administration of the order.

Cottonseed Meal Unsafe for Pigs

Different lots of cottonseed meal may vary in their toxic effects when fed to pigs in large amounts because of differences in the gossypol content of the cotton and variations in the methods of meal manufacture.

A lot of 10 pigs on 85 parts ground corn, 7.5 tankage, and 7.5 cottonseed meal made an average daily gain of 1.93 lb. from Aug. 15 to Oct. 25, 1944, on Sudan grass pasture. Average daily gains of 1.8 lb. were made by three lots receiving 70 parts ground corn with 30 parts cottonseed meal, one lot of which was self-fed a mineral mixture containing one-third ferrous sulfate.

Satisfactory results were obtained in all but one of four feed trials in which cottonseed meal was fed in successive years, but "rations composed of 30 per cent cottonseed meal cannot be recommended as a safe practice."—Miss. Exp. Sta.



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Fewer Sheep in Feed Lots

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for the slaughter market on Jan. 1 was reported by the U.S.D.A. at 6,724,000 head, a reduction of 134,000 head or 2 per cent from the number on feed a year earlier.

For the eleven principal corn belt states the number of sheep and lambs on feed this year was put at 4,234,000 head, a decrease of about 80,000 head or 2 per cent from last year. The largest decrease was listed for Kansas, where the number on Winter wheat pastures was down materially because of less favorable pasture conditions.

The number on feed outside the corn belt was reported at 2,490,000 head, compared with 2,544,000 a year earlier, a decrease of about 2 per cent. Relatively large decreases were reported in Oklahoma and Texas.

Protein Supplements

By F. B. MORRISON, at Cornell Nutrition Conference

At times when there is a nation-wide scarcity of protein supplements, and especially of those feeds which supply high-quality protein, the efficient use of such supplements is especially urgent. For those classes of stock which need high-quality protein, it is important that a sufficient proportion of such protein be included in the ration to produce the desired results. The other farm animals can be fed just as satisfactorily on rations that do not furnish protein of high quality, but which are made up of combinations of feeds that are efficient from other standpoints. Only relatively recently has it been found that the requirements of ruminants, in which the rumen has developed, for kind or quality of protein are far less exacting than the requirements of animals with a simple stomach. Because there was very little information available concerning the relative efficiencies for ruminants of the protein furnished by common feeds, a series of metabolism experiments with growing lambs was undertaken here in 1931, which has been continued since that date and in which about 400 nitrogen-balance measurements have been made in all. The early studies were by Turk, Morrison, and Maynard and the later ones by Miller, Morrison, and associates.

It was found in these studies that, contrary to certain earlier reports, alfalfa hay furnished protein of good quality for these growing lambs. The same was true of clover hay. Corn gluten meal, which furnishes protein of rather poor quality for non-ruminants, was as satisfactory a source of protein as soybean oil meal, linseed meal, or even milk casein. Heat-treating soybeans did not increase the efficiency of the digestible protein, but it did raise the digestibility slightly. Only when urea was fed as practically the entire source of nitrogen, in place of protein, was the efficiency much lower. However, when urea was fed in combination with linseed meal, the results were nearly as good as with linseed meal alone. To find whether the kind of protein was of importance for ruminants under practical conditions, feeding experiments have been conducted at Cornell with dairy cows, fattening cattle, and fattening lambs.

DAIRY COWS

In five experiments by Bratton, Morrison, and Salisbury, each year one group of cows was fed a concentrate mixture supplying protein that would have been of poor quality for non-ruminants. This was a mixture of corn, oats, corn gluten feed, and corn gluten meal, with molasses in addition in two trials. The roughage was low in protein—corn silage and mixed hay very low in legumes. Another group was fed the same roughages and a mixture with better protein and also much greater variety—a mixture of soybean oil meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, distillers' dried corn grains, corn gluten feed, corn, and oats.

In two of these experiments the results were in favor of the better-quality protein mixture; in two, however, the production was higher in the low-quality protein mixture, and in the fifth trial there was no difference. Apparently, for dairy cows protein quality is therefore of little practical importance when the rations consist of the common roughages and concentrates.

STEERS.—In four experiments with fattening yearling steers by Hinman, Morrison, and Hobbs, soybean oil meal, ground raw soybeans, linseed meal, and corn gluten meal were compared as single supplements to ground corn, corn silage, and a little mixed hay. Good gains were produced on all of the rations, averaging 2.50 pounds per head daily for linseed meal, 2.44 pounds for ground soybeans, 2.40 for soybean oil meal, and 2.28 pounds for corn gluten meal.

These trials at Cornell and experiments at other institutions that might be mentioned show that the quality of protein is not of primary importance in feeding dairy cows, beef cattle,

and sheep. In the case of swine, it is well known that good results cannot be secured unless the protein is of satisfactory quality.

Since the original trio protein supplemental mixture was developed by the author and associates at Wisconsin, many tests have been conducted at various experiment stations to find the most efficient supplemental mixtures for dry lot and for pasture feeding. These experiments have shown that mixtures including no source of animal protein may give just as good results with pigs on good pasture, as do mixtures containing meat, fish, or milk by-products. However, for pigs not on pasture, and especially for young pigs, the most efficient mixtures must contain a certain proportion of feeds of animal origin.

PROTEIN SUBSTITUTES

The use of urea as a substitute for part of the protein in the concentrate mixture for dairy cows has attracted much attention in these years of protein shortage. The experiments by the Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Hawaii stations and by the United States Department of Agriculture showed that urea can satisfactorily replace part of the protein in mixed dairy feeds, and the experience of feed manufacturers for this purpose has generally been satisfactory. Extreme care must be taken to secure a good mixture and undue amounts of urea must not be used, as poisoning of cows has otherwise occurred in a few instances. The mixing of urea with silage to increase its protein content, which was suggested by the Mississippi station, has not given good results in other recent tests.

In contrast to the results with dairy cattle we have secured unsatisfactory results with fattening lambs when urea has been used as a substitute for all or part of the linseed meal as a supplement to low protein rations. For example, in four experiments lambs fed urea gained only 0.26 pound a day, in comparison with 0.32 for other fed linseed meal. The net return per head over cost of feed was only \$.75, in comparison with \$1.54 for those fed linseed meal. Perhaps these poor results with urea for lambs may be due to failure to synthesize sufficient methionine, the essential sulfur-containing amino acid, in the rumen. Loosli and Harris have recently reported that the addition of methionine to urea for lambs decidedly increased the rate of gain and nitrogen storage. In the latest report from Wisconsin on the protein-substitute work, it is stated that ammonium carbonate or ammonium sulfate are not satisfactory substitutes for urea because the former does not keep well in the feed bag and the latter is unpalatable.

Vitamin A Intake of Chickens

At the South Dakota Experiment Station four lots of New Hampshire pullets and 2 New Hampshire cockerles each were hopped fed a mash of ground yellow corn, ground oats, wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, meat and bone scraps, dried buttermilk, soybean meal, steamed bone meal, ground oystershell, salt mixture, and fish-oil concentrates, so that it contained 19.25 per cent protein. Whole grains were fed in the hoppers of different lots as follows: Yellow corn, wheat, barley, and all three grains in separate hoppers in one lot. The mash was calculated to contain 6,600 International units of vitamin A per pound.

Avitaminosis A was designated as the cause of death in hens which died in the several lots during the experiment. After 24 weeks on the mash and whole wheat, 60 per cent of the hens had died and the plasma of the living hens averaged 0.1746 mg. per cent, as contrasted with 3.550, 0.2424, and 0.3546 mg. for the hens receiving corn, barley, and the mixture of the several grains. When either barley or wheat are fed ad libitum, it is suggested that the mash be

fortified with vitamin A so that if only 20 per cent is consumed the vitamin A intake will be sufficient.

Food Needs as Basis of Livestock Production

By DR. L. A. MAYNARD at Cornell Nutrition Conference

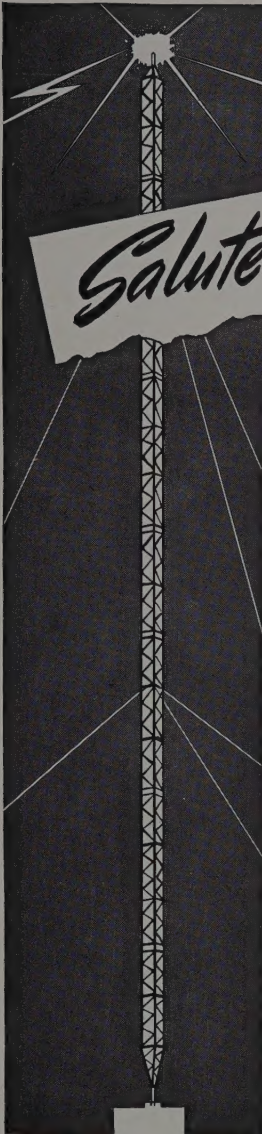
The principal job of the livestock industry is to produce food. What people eat governs how many animals are raised and how they are fed, and thus it governs the demands for feed and the activities of the feed industry. Wartime developments created an unprecedented demand for livestock products. Certainly the feed industry, as well as the livestock farmer, has a vital interest in the question as to the extent to which this demand may continue. Any definite answer to that question must be left to a better qualified person than I am, particularly to the economist. But there are nutrition and health factors which have an important bearing. This discussion deals primarily with them.

The need for food in Europe this winter will be fully as great as during the war. While many areas have been back in production for the first time this summer, a lack of coal, processing equipment, transportation, and other distribution facilities will mean a very inefficient utilization of the supplies available. While many will have plenty to eat some will starve, and most will have to get along on a very reduced diet, unless large quantities of food are sent in. But lend-lease has ceased, UNRRA is operating at a low level and factors, both political and economic, are interfering with the operations of other measures for meeting the food needs. There seems to be no agency capable of doing the job which needs to be done.

Most of all Europe wants livestock products above all else but it probably will have to be content with wheat. In fact, plenty of wheat, plus small amounts of canned or dried milk and other special products for children and others would go far in meeting the minimum nutritional needs. What food supplies we shall send to the Far East this winter is a question which seems even more closely bound up with political considerations. But certainly we shall not send any large amounts of livestock products. Again, the need is primarily for the kinds of food which animals can also use. The objectives set up for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, that everyone throughout the world should be provided with a good diet, could mean a large demand for livestock products as well as other foods we produce. But the organization meeting of this body held at Quebec recently tended to strengthen the previous belief of many that these objectives will not be realized. Apparently they are far too altruistic, at least in the present world situation, for any early realization.

What about the future here at home? Certainly economic conditions, and particularly such factors as wage-price relationships, will be the major factor—an unpredictable one so far as I am concerned. But there are certain wartime developments in the feeding of both animals and people which will continue to influence favorably the demand for feed and for animal products. Strictly on the feed side, many farmers have been feeding their animals better than ever before, and they have learned that this better feeding pays. Both education and experience have taught them lessons that they won't forget. Many of them will continue to use more feed per animal and feed of a higher quality, even though the market for their products is less favorable, because this practice will mean more efficient and more economical production.

All of these developments will tend to keep up the demand for livestock products and thus they are developments in which both the feed industry and the farmer have a real stake. Fortunately, this direct interest of the industry and stockman coincides with a recognized national interest in the improvement of nutrition and health.



Salute to THE GRAIN INDUSTRY

During 1944-45, Union Pacific paid tribute to American industry on its radio program "Your America", broadcast each week over a nation-wide network. Representatives of 70 major industries were given the opportunity to present the dramatic story of their respective industry's contribution to the welfare of the nation.

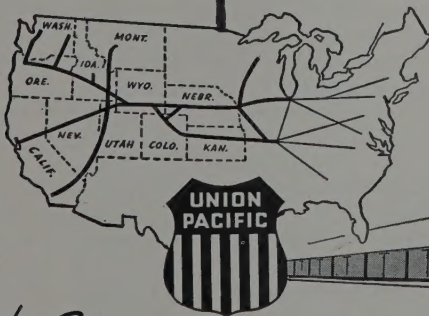
For example, on one program our guest speaker, J. L. Welsh of Omaha, represented the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association. On another program, Herman Steen of Chicago represented the Millers' National Federation.

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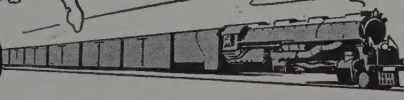
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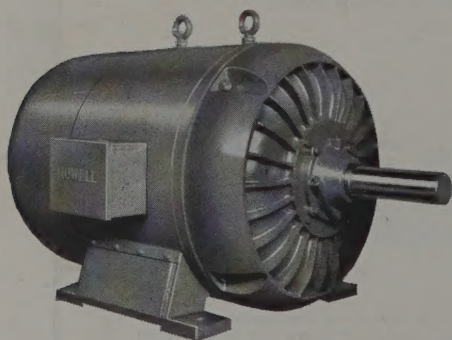
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